The Bombay Gazette,

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TO SAIL ABOUT 15th MAY, The A 1, Ship SOUTH CAROLINA, H. M. Shapcott, Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, who will be provided with bed and bedding.

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Bombay, 16th April 1862.

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TO SALE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF MAY.—The well known A 1 Fast Clipper Ship WAR SPIRIT, 1234 Tons Register, J. R. Luckes, Commander, has good accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers. For terms of Freight or Passage apply to S. Burstall & Co., or to the Captain on board.

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THE fine A 1 13 years fast sailing ship BURLINGTON, Captain Howes, will sail about the 25th May. For Freight and passage apply to

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FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

TO SAIL ON THE 25th MAY 1862. The A 1 Ship FUTTAY SHAW ALLUM, R. Michael, Commander, for Freight or Passage apply to.

HADJEE JOOSUB NOOR MAHOMED. Out of Fort at Musjeed Bunder.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship CHINA, (2,000 Tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain R. Curling, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 12th May, at 5 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 9th May 1862.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain E. P. G. Browne, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 14th May, at 9 A.M. from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest not in the Ship on the 10th.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 9th May 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Beypoor, (touching at the usual ports on the Coast including Sadasewghur) on the 13th instant. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co. Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

10th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen in charge, will leave for the above Port, TOMORROW TUESDAY, the 13th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M. positively. It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Childwickbury*, from London, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise Captain Faithful will land the same without delay at their risk and expense.

Captain Faithful will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's side.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co., Agents.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that four Bales JUTE, received ex *Mogul*, N. Spooner, Master, from Calcutta, now lay unclaimed on the Bunder, and will be sold at Public Auction by Messrs. Bennett & Co., on SATURDAY, the 17th May, 1862, if the expenses on the same be not paid, and the Goods removed before the 6th instant.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co., Agents for Captain Spooner.

Bombay, 8th May 1862.

YACHT FOR SALE.

THE well known Cutter "SUNBEAM" now lying off the Apollo Bunder, and ready for immediate use. Apply to Menesse & Co., Fort.

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Mixed	Per tin	2	0
Captain's	,,	1	8
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*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colabah. Price may be ascertained at the Port Office, 27, Apollo Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Chairman in the place of James N. Fleming, Esq., who has left Bombay for Europe.

By order of the Committee,

H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 10th May 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against, or indebted to the Estate of the late Surgeon Major W. C. Neilson, M.D., Medical Establishment, are requested to communicate with the undersigned by the 31st instant, after which date no claims against the Estate will be admitted.

W. V. SHEWELL, Major, President Committee of Adjustment.

Mhow, 7th May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS do hereby give notice that a Dividend of Rupees Twelve and annas eight (Rs. 12-8) equivalent of £1-5 per Share, together with a Bonus of Rupees Seven and annas eight (Rs. 7-8) equivalent of £0-15 per Share, being at the rate of Sixteen per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 31st December last, will be paid to Shareholders in India (free of Income Tax) on and after the 20th instant.

The Transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 20th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

JOHN SKINNER, Agent.

Bombay, 10th May 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,

ON WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Books, Millinery, Casks of Children's Toys, Wall Shades, Hanging and Wall Argand Lamps, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

First-rate Bronze new Billiard Lamp, (just imported.) Few Plated Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips. Large and small Oval Mirrors, in rich Gilt Frames.

Terms—Cash.

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No. 10, Forbes Street, 10th May 1862.

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ONE 14-inch Dumpy Level, with Stand, and Staff, by *Elliott Brothers.* Price Rs. 170. Apply to

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April 9th, 1862.

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READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon.*

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair.
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IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ½ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ½ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
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PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, LEVER from 3 inch. 3 inch barrells.
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ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military purposes. Double Waterproof or Central Fire caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge cases of superior quality for shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

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Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

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AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, in Medow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets; King's and Fiddle Pattern Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Epergnes, Wine Coolers, and Salvers; Sets of Glass Ware of different patterns, pairs of Single, Double, and Treble Branch Candlesticks, Double-barrelled Guns and Rifles, Overland Trunks, Military Accoutrements, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Mahogany Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Carved and other Furniture, English Velvet and Brussels Carpets, with borders, very handsome large size Persian Carpets, Single, two, three, and four light Bronze and Plated ten and twelve inches Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, sets of Plated Mounted Single and Double Harness, very handsome and beautiful ready made English Velvet Carpets made up in England.

NANSEE PARPIA begs leave most respectfully to inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from opposite to Mr. Peat's, Saddler, to New Premises No. 20, close to his old shop in Medow Street.

Medow Street, Fort. NANSEE PARPIA.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE beg to give notice that we have been appointed Agents for the above Company throughout the Bombay Presidency.

STENHOUSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1862.

PER OVERLAND MAIL.

CHEESES, HAM, AND BACON.

THE undersigned have just received by the Overland route, their monthly supply of Berkley, Cheddar, Stilton, Somerset, Double Gloster, and North Wiltshire Cheeses, Prime York Hams in Canvass, and Flitches of Bacon in Canvass. To be sold by the Pound.

McCOMBIE and WRIGHT.

WILSON'S LEGAL HANDY BOOKS.

Each Twelve Annas.

The Law of Bankruptcy. By J. W. Smith, Esq., LL.D.
—— Husband and Wife. Ditto.
—— Master and Servant. Ditto.
—— Private Trading, &c. Ditto.
—— Banking. Ditto.
—— Bills, Cheques, &c. Ditto.
—— Principal and Surety. By E. Lawrance, Jun.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CENTRAL ASSAM TEA COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital *Rs.* 5,00,000, *in* 5,000 *Shares of Rs.* 100 *each.*

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857.

Office, 11, *Writers' Buildings, Tank Square, Calcutta.*

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Managing Director.

J. H. Allen, Esq., late Director Assam Company.

Bankers in Calcutta.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Abbott and Carruthers.

THIS Company has been formed for the cultivation and manufacture of Tea, in the district of Nowgong in Central Assam, upon estates bought from Messrs. Williamson and Stewart, at a cost of Rs. 2,50,000.

Before deciding upon the purchase of these estates the Directors deputed Mr. J. H. Allen to report upon their merits. The following is a copy of Mr. Allen's Report, dated Serajgunge, March 10th, 1862:—

Gentlemen,—"I have, at your request, proceeded to the locality of the Tea Plantations of the Company. The object of my mission was to collect such information as may enable you to form an estimate of their capabilities for Tea production, and their value as an investment. I now submit the result of my observation and enquiries.

2. "The situation of the factories and plantations will be best understood by a reference to Tassin's map of 1841. A little to the east of a place called, on that map, Konker, is a small stream emptying itself into the Dhunseeree River: this is the Dhygoorung, and near the junction of these two rivers is situated the eastermost of the group of factories, called Lattakoojan. Starting westward we come to another stream, the Kullianee, running to the west of Konker, and also flowing into the Dhunseeree. On the right bank of this stream, and on the slope of the Meekeer Hills, is Ponka factory and plantations. Proceeding in the same direction, we find the river Disloo, more commonly known as the Diffloo, a tributary of the Berhampooter. On the Diffloo, at the point where it leaves the hills, is situated the factory of the same name, and on the opposite side of the river, which is the common boundary, is one of the new grants, which together with Balleejan (a small grant, under a rent-paying pottah.) in its immediate neighbourhood, form the Diffloo Division. To the west of the Diffloo is the Cahree Diffloo: on a tributary of this, not marked on the map, lies Dirring, and on the opposite side the other new grant, which forms part of the Dirring Division. Hulwa is situated on the small river which runs into the Cahree Diffloo (called the Nejoorie or Hulwa,) marked in Tassin's map, but not named. This river, at its junctions with the Cahree Diffloo, forms a bheel, upon which are situated Hatee Coolie and Harmootee, near each other. The Deopanee factory is on the river of that name, which on the map will be seen as leaving the Meekeer Hills in a northerly course, and emptying itself by two mouths into the Berhampooter opposite Bishnath.

3. "As to the capacity of these lands for producing Tea under most advantageous conditions, there cannot be the slightest doubt. They are undulating and well drained—consist entirely of virgin forest-land of the richest kind, of a description the most easily worked, being a light, friable vegetable mould, with a mixture of salica, free from stones, and of that rich reddish colour frequently bordering on yellow and ochre, which is known to be the land of all others best suited to the growth of Tea. Indeed, when it is considered that Messrs. Williamson and Stewart are among the oldest and most experienced Tea-planters in Assam, it ceases to be matter of doubt, but that their choice of lands and situation would be the best, and an inspection of the plants confirms this, for more healthy and vigorous plants could not be.

4. "The total cultivation amounts to about 661 (six hundred and sixty-one) acres including this season's clearances. This has all been effected by means of local labour; as regards which the situation of these factories is peculiarly advantageous; for there is no competition with other factories to contend against, nor is there likely to be, as a reference to the isolated position of these plantations will show. Should local labour (that is Meekeer and Assamese,) fall hereafter to supply sufficient hands when the cultivation is much increased, such exigency can be met by bringing over Cacharees from the Durrung District, which is only separated from these factories by the Berhampooter. Such labour can hardly be said to be out of the category of *local* labour, and it is plentiful and easily procured.

5. "The total extent of the grants is about 3,900 acres, including the two new grants, which by this time have been taken possession of, and will be immediately surveyed and mapped. With the exception of those of the last-named two grants and Lattakoojan, all the pottahs are in the possession of Messrs. Williamson and Stewart. I have seen and examined them. The survey of Lattakoojan was completed whilst I was at the factories, and the issue of the pottah may therefore be immediately looked for, as also those of the new grants as soon as surveyed. Excluding this season's clearances, the extent of land planted with Tea is about 450 acres, which, with the new clearences (211 acres) make about 661 acres under cultivation.

6. "The communications of these factories are as good as can be. Most of the rivers I have mentioned are navigable throughout the year, and the whole of them are so during the rains. The government road runs through or very near all the factories.

7. "This season's clearances have been, or will be, sown with seed, the produce of the gardens; and the supply of seed will always keep pace with new clearances. The seed is of the best description, being Assam and Hybrid.

8. "The produce of the coming season, taking as a basis for an estimate the area of land which will be yielding Tea, I calculate to be lbs. 60,000, and Messrs. Williamson and Stewart guarantee that it shall not be under lbs. 30,000.

9. "With the exception of Ponka, there are bungalows and out-offices at all the factories; and at Diffloo and Ponka, the necessary buildings for the manufacture of Tea. At Ponka, there is a bungalow in course of erection.

10. "Some of the best authorities have estimated the profit on Tea planting at 1s. per lb. Others of less experience, or from different motives have estimated it as low as 6*d.* (six pence). In all probability a mean between these two amounts is very near the mark. Assuming this, the returns from 650 acres (about the extent of the present cultivation of the factories,) when in full bearing should, at the rate of 300 lbs. per acre, be lbs. 195,000; and taking the profit as above, *viz.* 9d. (nine pence per lb., the total profit would be £7,312, being 24·37, upwards of 24½ per cent. on three lakhs of rupees, the proposed present capital of the Central Assam Tea Company. So that, if even no further clearances be made, which, of course, is altogether unlikely, the Company would be in a position to make a very handsome return on their capital; and this return would be further increased in proportion to the extent of new clearances."

By the above it will be seen that an immediate return for capital may be looked for, as the seasons in Assam, so far as they concern Tea-cultivation, are subject to so little variation, that they can with certainty be relied upon. It may be expected, therefore, that the current season's out-turn will warrant the declaration of a dividend early in 1863.

The future operations of the Company will not be confined to the cultivation of the lands at present cleared and planted, but will embrace the clearance and planting of the total area of land in their possession fit for the growth of Tea. As the whole of the grants are suited to this purpose, the prospects of the Company are such as to ensure a very large ultimate return on capital; for it must be borne in mind that the price paid to Messrs. Williamson and Stewart includes a large consideration for their trouble and risk in pioneering, and by no means represents the actual cost of forming a plantation of like extent. The total cost of clearing the whole extent of the grants, 3,900 acres, will not exceed the amount of the nominal capital of the Company.

No greater number of shares will be issued than will produce sufficient capital to conduct the enterprise successfully. At present this is estimated at Rs. 300,000; represented by 3,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, and of these there are left available to the public 800 shares.

The next call will be made on the 15th June, and the remaining calls, of Rs. 25 per share, at intervals of three months; but shareholders can at once pay up the full amount of their shares, receiving interest at 6 per cent. per annum on all calls not due.

Applications for shares, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 per share, can be made to the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, No. 11, Writers' Buildings, Tank Square, Calcutta.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

TUESDAY, 13th MAY 1862.

SECOND APPEARANCE OF

MISS EMMA GRATTAN,

When will be produced by particular desire "Bulwer Lytton's" admired Play in Five Acts, entitled,—

LOVE AND PRIDE,

or the LADY OF LYONS.

The whole to conclude with the Haymarket Farce of a

DUEL IN THE DARK.

Mrs. Greenfinch	Miss Grattan.
Countess Rambucto with songs	Miss Grattan.
The Hon. Augustus Melton	Miss Grattan.
Mr. Gregory Greenfinch	Mr. H. Grattan.
Betsy	Miss London.
Officer	Mr. Down.
Servant	Mr. Hill.

An early application for Seats in the Dress Circle is desirable, as the number of Places is limited.

Tickets to be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette, Times of India*, and the Imperial Hotel, also at the Box Office, at the Theatre on the night of the Performance.

Doors open at half-past 7; Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Vivat Regina.

NOTICE.

WE have empowered Mr. John Mitchell to sign our firm by procuration from this date.

9th May 1862. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of small stores to these works for the current year are re-invited and will be received up to the 15th proximo.

List of stores required can be had on application to this office.

The undersigned will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. KING, Chief Resident Engineer, B. W. W.

B. W. W.'s Office, Chinchpoogly, 6th May 1862.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—A large number of TANKS, Iron, varying from 3 to 6 feet square, calculated to contain from 168 to 1,350 gallons each. They are on view at the Commissariat Tank Shed, near the Government Cooperage, Esplanade. Offers will be received at the Deputy Commissary General Office, during the usual Office hours.

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major, Deputy Commissary General.

Bombay, Deputy Commissary General's Office, 25th March 1862.

WANTED.

A HOUSE at Matheran with immediate possession, suitable for a Family. Rent no object. Apply to "L." at *Gazette Office.*

WANTED.

FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—

1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 A Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombarda player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. De Souza, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or to Captain W. R. Round, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

All letters must be prepaid.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION—The upper floor of an Office, in Nesbit Lane. For further particulars, apply to.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1862.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st PROXIMO, a House in Love Lane, at present occupied by Mr. Edward Marshall. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

THE Large and Commodious HOUSE has sufficient light in the Cook room, situated in Rampart Row, and lately vacated by the Collector of Bombay. Apply to Mr. Nowarojee Rustomjee Mottabhoy, at Byculla, near the Railway Bridge.

TO LET.

AN AIRY UPPER-STORIED SMALL BUNGALOW, near the sea-shore at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. Apply to Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Narsalwalla, at Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co.'s, No. 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

A SMALL AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, suitable for a single gentleman, and a water well in the Compound, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Fort, and also Stable for Horses and Carriages situate in Medy Bay with supply of Vehar Water; also a large and commodious Bungalow, situated at Grant Road with stable and outhouses, and a large Godown with supply of Vehar Water, apply to Dossabhoy & Byramjee & Co., Nesbit Lane, No. 3, Fort.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows:—

2 Bungalows in Byculla—2 Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon, one in Girgaum Road near the Sea side with a story.

1 Large and airy Bungalow in Tardeo, Breach Candy. One Large and three-Storied House well adapted for Offices and also Dwellings, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

1 well commodious and airy Bungalow, in Breach Candy.

3 Bungalows in Sattara—"Ruby Cottage," "Pearl Cottage," and "Rose Cottage."

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also four houses and two shops to let in the Fort.

FOR SALE.

THE Property of H. Coupland, Esq., proceeding to England.

A very fine Grey Arab Horse	14 2.
A very blood Bay Arab	14 3.
A Chesnut Galloway	14 1.

A Roan Arab Pony (very blood).

A quite new Dog Cart, Brass Mounted Harness and Bay Arab, very fine action. Apply to,

NOWROJEE NESSERWANJEE, Byculla Stables.

FOR SALE.

FORTY-EIGHT REELS LEAD PIPE:—

12 reels ¼ inch.
12 ,, ⅜ ,,
12 ,, 1 ,,
12 ,, 1¼ ,,

Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY.—TINNED LEAD OR COMPOSITION PIPES.—Service Pipes laid down including two of Lambert's Best Brass Cocks, Stop Cock Box, Fee and Labour.

For lengths of 50 to 100—

⅜ inch, per foot	As. 14
½ ,, ,,	Rs. 1 0 as.
¾ ,, ,,	,, 1 2 ,,
1 ,, ,,	,, 1 6 ,,

For lengths of over 100 feet—

⅜ inch, per foot	As. 12
½ ,, ,,	,, 14
¾ ,, ,,	Rs. 1 0 as.
1 ,, ,,	,, 1 4 ,,

Specimens may be seen at the Office of this paper.

Apply to G. BURSTALL & Co.

Chinchpoogly.

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THE following PICTURES on Glass and Paper are now for sale at the Photographic Rooms of the undersigned.

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Table Rock.	Ice Bridge.
Below Table Rock.	Rapids from Lunar Island.
Tarapin Tower Niagara	On Lunar Island.
Horse Shoe Falls do.	Lunar Island Scenery.
Suspension Bridge.	American Falls.
From foot of Biddle Stairs.	Point View Summer.
Ice Cave behind Horse Shoe Falls.	Ship *Canada* at Sea.
	Ice Bridge and Falls.

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Quebec City.	Table Rock from the Falls
From Lunar Island.	Underneath Goat Island.
Lunar Island from Goat Island.	Below Table Rock.
	Table Rock and Falls.
From Point View.	Horse Shoe Falls.
From Tarapin Tower.	Tarapin Tower.
Lunar Island Bridge.	Laureate Falls Quebec.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT, No. 1, Church Gate.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, on the 14th May 1862, a Piece of Sea Ground situated on the Back Bay Side of Middle Colaba, measuring about 4604 Square yards.

W. D'OYLY, Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 26th April 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE AGENTS AND COMMANDERS OF MERCHANT SHIPS.—Biscuit of the best description, made at the Government Steam Bakery at Poona, can be obtained from the Executive Commissariat Office at the Presidency, on application in writing, at Rupees 12 Twelve per cwt.

Terms—Cash on presentation of the Bill, and the Biscuit to be received at the Government Bakery in Bombay by the purchaser.

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major, Deputy Commissary General.

Deputy Commissary General's Office, 6th May 1862.

FOR SALE.

GUINNESS'S STOUT in Pints. Apply to ALBERT VINAY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE following Brands of Extra fine Clarets:—

St. Julien Medoc	Rs. 18	per doz.	Quarts.
Pope Clément	,, 21	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 22	,,	,,
Chateau Laffitte	,, 26	,,	,,
Chateau Margaux	,, 26	,,	,,
Chateau Haut Brion	,, 27	,,	,,

MACNEE & Co. 26, Apollo Street.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal......Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ...... ,, 24 ,,

A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co., Merchants & Agents.

26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

CARBONELL'S PORT.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.

BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c., direct from Bordeaux:—

Superior "St. Estèphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Léoville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moët & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curaçao, Maraschino, Anizette } Liqueurs.

And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.

Apply to

5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—				
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do., White do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,,	24
Brown do., Yellow do.		,,	,,	22
MADERIA, very old		,,	,,	42
PORT—				
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,,	28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—				
Chateux Margaux		,,	,,	34
Leoville		,,	,,	28
St. Julien		,,	,,	22
Medoc		,,	,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality	A. DePaul ... Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do.	A. DePaul ... Pints	,,	,,	21
Do.	J. C. Merizet ... Quarts	,,	,,	33
Do.	do. ... Pints	,,	,,	19
HOCK—				
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan, Coblentz Rhine do.	per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSELLE do.				
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,,	21
TREACHER & Co. do.		,,	,,	18
CURACOA		,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO		,,	,,	48
SHERRY BRANDY		,,	,,	39
SPIRITS—				
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,	
do.	Julien Robins (30 years old)	,,	,,	50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	,,	,,	29
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	,,	,,	
Do.	Hollands in cases	,,	,,	
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	,,	,,	21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

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Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black	25
Do. Do. Yellow	29
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black	28
Do. Pints	15
Claret Blue	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	43
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	29
Pale Brandy	39
Do. Do. Very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	16
Geneva	15 Flasks 23
Cherry Brandy, finest	23
Do. do. Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

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Received by the "Malta."

Illustrated London News	5th, 12th, and 19th April	1	14
Illustrated Times	do. do.	1	8
Lady's Newspaper	do. do.	1	14
The Queen	12th and 19th April	1	14
The Lancet	do. do.	1	14
Punch	do. do.	0	12
Naval and Military Gazette	5th and 12th April	11	4
Edinburgh News	do. do.	1	0
Weekly Dispatch	6th, 13th and 20th April	1	4
Weekly Freeman's Journal	5th and 12th April	1	0
Bell's Life in London	6th and 13th April	1	4
Saturday Review	5th and 12th April	1	4
Home News	10th and 18th April	1	0
Thacker's Overland News	do. do.	1	0

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AT No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BOARDERS.

Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.

THOS. GAYNOR,

3, Forbes Street.

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THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received from skilful and experienced Engineers for preparing detail Plans and Estimates for the Jafer Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Surat, up to 13th May. For Terms &c., apply to J. D. at the Office of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNAGERIA, Esq., Fort.

NOTICE.

THE MATERIALS OF THE BELVEDERE HOUSE will be sold by Public Auction, on the spot, on the 23rd May 1862, at 3 P. M. Materials to be cleared off within two Months.

W. D'OYLY, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 8th May 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES. Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

FOR SALE.

FIFTY Barrels fresh AMERICAN FLOUR, just received ex *Crown Point*, Apply to.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

POTATOES! POTATOES!

MAHABLESHWAR POTATOES of the first sort for sale. Price Rs. 6 per basket of four maunds. Apply to Burjorjee Dorabjee Patell, opposite the Post Office.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young, sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

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ORDERS for the above will be executed with particular care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

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Ladies Hats richly trimmed with Velvet and Feathers.
Crinoline and Straw Hats for Children.
Crinoline and Straw Bonnets for Ladies.
White and Black Barege Burnouses.
White and Black Lama ditto.
Colored and Striped Mohair for Dresses and Burnouses.
White, Black and Colored Lama Shawls.
Large Woollen Plaid Shawls.
White and Colored Ostrich Feathers and Flowers.
Steel Petticoats and French Corsets.
Invisible and Fancy Hair Nets.
Lace and Tulle Bridal Dresses.
White Lace and Tulle Square Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

ALSO,

Rich Silk, and Grenadine Dresses.
Fancy, and Checked *cheap* Silks.
Embroidered Muslin and Tarlatan Dresses.
Mohair, Barege and Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black Barege, Mohair, and Half Mourning Muslins.
Black Crape Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White hemmed Collars and Sleeves for Mourning.
Embroidered Muslins and Lace Collars and Sleeves.
Square Embroidered Muslin Chimisettes.
Zouve Jacquettes and Vests.
Head Dresses in Velvet, and Flowers.
Fancy Fans and Spotted Veils.
Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, &c.

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Is now ready.

Contents.

Stanzas on Hamadan, the Ancient Ecbatana.
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Sonnet in answer to a Friendly Remonstrance.
The Corpora Quadrigemina. Chapters XIII. XIV.
Notes on the Plays of William Shakspeare, as edited by Charles Knight. No. V. Macbeth. By C. A. D. Gordon.
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Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the "only good Sauce," and applicable to every variety of Dish.

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L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. forged; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea & Perrins are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

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J. & W. WATSON & Co.

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The whole of the upper part of the House is now devoted to the Ladies' Department, the tailoring and Gentlemen's Outfitting having been removed to the Ground Floor, to make room for the greatly increased stock of Millinery, &c.

Ladies who may be unable to call to make a selection may safely confide their orders to the Firm, and rely on their receiving the best attention and being carried out with good taste, and the latest style of fashion.

Messrs. W. and Co. cannot give a full list of their stock as such a list would fill all the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, they have every article, a Lady or Gentleman can require for Dress, and a variety of each article; they would, however, call attention to the following specialities in the Silk Department, every fancy Dress has been reduced, and Check-chené and other styles, usually sold at Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4-8 are now Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-0.

Rich Flounced Robes, Rs. 125 for Rs. 75, a few reduced to Rs 50.

Light Colors, suitable for Dinner or Evening Dress.

Plain Lyon's Glace, in every new color including the new Green, Magenta, Solferino, Azuline, Mauve, Maise, Grey, Lavender, Sky, Eugenie, Pink, Crimson, Scarlet, Drab, Violet, &c., these glaces, are in demand for the new style of Dress.

Rich Antiques, striped. Rs. 5.

Ditto ditto plain colors, same as Lyon's Glaces.

Rich White Glace, Watered Silk, Moire Antique; also Flounced Robes, and the new Brocaded Festoon Robe, and the new French narrow stripe Watered Silk for Weddings.

Black Silks, plain Gros de Naples, Glace Radzimere and Barathea, Gros Royale, and the Unrivalled "Crystalize."

Every color in Sarsnets, Silk Serges, Velvets and Plushes.

In the Miscellaneous Dress Department will be found the greatest variety of materials, including the richest Goods made in Grenadine, Mousseline-de-soie at greatly reduced prices; also Foulard Silks, very wide, 15 yards for Rs. 38.

Transparent Silk and Wool Checks, &c., Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Rich Chene ditto, Satin Stripe, Rs. 3-8 per yard.

Mottled Mohairs, 10 annas per yard.

Checked ditto, new colors 12 as. to Rs. 1-4 per yard.

Chene and Broche ditto, Rs. 1-0 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Black, White, and Fancy Grenadines, Rs. 1-12 per yard usually sold at Rs. 2-12.

All colors in small Stripe and Check Silk Gauze, French Bareges Rs. 20 to 40, richest and newest, a few of last season's reduced, Rs. 6 to Rs. 20; Warm Dresses for Ladies proceeding to Europe, in every new material and color; the best French Merinoes, in every color, Coburgs, Alpacas, Norwich Lustres, plain figured Check Striped and Gross-over Challis; Plain French Llamas, Plain Bareges, black and colored; French Printed Muslins, new colors; striped, checked, trail, spot, cluster, and every possible style, from 8as. to Rs. 2 per yard; richest Flounced and other Robes, reduced Rs. 15 to 25; English Muslins from 4 annas and Robes from Rs. 6-8, fast colors; best Printed Cambrics 8as. to 12as; and Clan *Tartans*, all Wool, double width, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8.

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The new Grenadine Shawl, all Silk, without fringe, Rs. 18-8, all new colors.

Richly Embroidered Cashmere, trimmed with Spanish Lace

Colored Llama Long Shawls, beaded and Silk traced, Rs. 28.

Grenadine ditto, Magenta stripes, Rs. 28.

Barege Striped, bound with Silk, Rs. 28.

Do. Black, ditto from Rs. 28.

Long Wool Shawls, plain colors, Clans, Shepherd and Fancy Plaids, Rs. 15 to 40.

Paisley and French Long Shawls, imitation of Cashmere.

New Silk Mantles.

Plain Black Glace, from Rs. 15 to 50.

The Paletot Amazon, half fitting to the Waist; wide hanging Sleeves, richly trimmed from Rs. 35.

The "Paletot," "Burnous," and "Empress," of cloth, Cashmere, Grenadine—and other light materials, are special favorites, from Rs. 21.

The new Arab Burnous at Rs. 22-8, will be found useful and Ladylike.

New Paletot of thin Black French Cashmere; also Grenadine, with wide Sleeves, and pleated at the back.

The Garibaldi Shirt, is found to be indispensable, by Ladies going home, made in warm material; in thin Cashmere, and other textures as it is rapidly becoming a general favorite.

The Zouave Jacket and Vest in Black Glace and other materials richly braided, from Rs. 21.

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New Paris Bonnets, in Crape, Tulle, and Lace.

The latest patterns in Crinolines, trimmed to order.

White French Leghorns.

White and Black Straw, all qualities.

Orders taken for any description of Bonnet.

Beatrice, Empress, Tudor, Egerton, the favorite Cleopatra, and other shapes in Straw Hats.

Ladies' Ventilated Riding Hats, in Felt, new shapes, for protection from the sun. The above trimmed in any style; two modes of trimming, are special favorites.

Boys' and Girls' Hats, all the new shapes in Felt, Crinoline, and Straw.

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New Skeleton Crinolines, 20 to 40 springs every spring warranted.

Invisible, Braid, and Chenille Hair Nets.

Princess, and Scarboro Rolls for the Hair.

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Trimmings of every description.

Quilted Ribbons, all shades and widths; every width and color in Bonnet and Dress; trimming Ribbons.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Every requisite in stock, and orders executed on the shortest notice.

In the Domestic Department, will be found a large variety of Velvet Pile, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, new Druggets suitable for Bedrooms, first rate in style, of thick Felt, and impervious to damp, intended for the monsoon, Carriage, Couch, and Hearth Rugs, some magnificent Medallion Centre Carpets, English and French Furniture Chintzs of the first quality, and newest styles; Muslin, Leno, and Lace Window Curtains, 6 cord, Extra Twist, Mosquito Net, 3 yards wide; Cotton and Linen Sheetings, every width; Witney Blankets, from 1 yard to 3½ yards long; Toilet Covers all sizes; Table Covers, in superfine cloth and Velvet, Table Linen; D'Oyly's Napkins, Tray Cloths, Slips, and Table Cloths from 1½ yard to 9 yards long; also Damask by the yard, in pieces long enough for 20 persons; Union Damask for Couches, etc.

All Wool ditto, wide and narrow, all colors.

Flannels, wide and narrow, all colors.

Stout and fine Irish Linens from 12 as.

Watson and Co.'s Pure Longcloths, warranted free from any dressing, 40 yards Rs. 12-8.

Every description of Muslin, plain checked, striped or figured for Dresses, Linings, or any other purpose.

An entirely new stock of Hosiery, bleached expressly for India, warranted not to spot, in Cotton,—Balbriggan, Thread Silk, etc.

Ladies Merino Under Vests and Drawers.

Childrens' Under Vests all sizes.

Ladies,' Gentlemen's and Childrens' Gloves in Kid, Doeskin, Silk, Thread, Cloth, etc.

A quantity of Kid Gloves spotted, Rs. 6 per dozen.

"SOMETHING NEW."

Kiss me quick, Wood Violet, and every favorite Perfume of the day.

Fragrant Oils, Pomades, Cosmetiques, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes, from the most celebrated Paris makers, at prices usually charged in Bombay for inferior Goods, viz, Kid Morocco and Prunella Shoes Rs. 2-8, per pair.

Boots from Rs. 2-8. to Rs. 8-8.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Bracelets	from Rs.	60	to 200.
Rings	,, ,,	10	to 200.
Necklets	,, ,,	30	to 250.
Ladies' Chains	,, ,,	50	to 200.
Albert do.	,, ,,	40	to 200.

Solitaires, Studs, Sleeve Links, Pins, Charms of the newest character; Lockets, Pencil Cases, Ear-rings, Silver Cups and Mugs, Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon; an immense variety of the newest Goods in every branch of this Department. Discount 10 per cent. for *Cash* purchases in Jewellery.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Fort, Bombay.

Jewellers, Silk Mercers, Hosiers, Glovers, Milliners, Family Linen and General Warehousemen, Hatters, Outfitters, Civil, Military and Naval Tailors.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 12th May 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 0 5/16d. to ⅜d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16 d. to ½.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0 5/16d. to ⅜d.
Calcutta	Sight	1½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	100¼
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 215 to 217 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	33
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	80 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	102 do.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	14½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	34 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1 Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Par.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	......	Rs. 450 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
„ Loan 1835-36	94¼ to 94½
„ Loan 1842-43	94½ to 94¾
„ Loan 1854-55	94¼ to 94½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	105½ to 105¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	„ 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	„ 227 do.
German Crowns	„ 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces	„ 205
Bar Silver	„ 106⅜
Gold Leaf	„ 15-14
German Crowns	„ 218¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces	„ 205
Bar Silver	„ 106⅜
Gold Leaf	„ 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 2s. 6d.
„ (Seeds)	£1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 15s. 0d.
„ (Seeds)	£2 7s. 6d.
To China	Rs 9 to 10
To Clyde	No enquiry.

PRICES CURRENT (MAY 10th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	246 to 248
New Dhollera and Bhownugger	„	239 to 242
New Oomrawuttee	„	217 to 218
New Compta,	„	220 to 222
New Dharwar Sawginned	„	295 to 296
New Barsee, and Nuggur	„	210 to 215
New Veraval	„	215 to 216
Khandeish	„	205 to 210
New Poratchee	„	218 to 220
New Acote	„	225 to 228
New Manglore	„	218 to 220

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs 1,590
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 5-15 to 6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat...... „ 6-12 to 6-14
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)......... „ 32 to 33 / 37 to 38
Nigger......... „ 27 to 28

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

The improved tone of the Import Market noticed in our last report has been well maintained throughout the past fortnight with increased activity. During the past four weeks, our market for Piece Goods and Yarns has experienced a better demand than it had done for some months past. This is mainly owing to smaller shipments to our market, the paucity of stocks in the Interior, and the approaching close of the season, coupled with the speculative purchases which are being made by European and Native firms who thus evidence their faith in the future of the Cotton trade by investing in [illegible]ufactured article on the spot. The improved [illegible]e Manchester market reported by the mail [illegible]rived here on the 9th instant has given further [illegible]e, and our market has gained in strength; [illegible]re hardening, and those of Grey Shirtings, [illegible]dapollams, Grey Jacconets up to 10 pick, and [illegible] have latterly shown an advance. The market [illegible]ery firm with an upward tendency. *Yarns* [illegible] in excellent enquiry at rising prices. *Metals* [illegible]ll as ever.

[illegible]xport Market is brisk: and both Cotton and [illegible]ve considerably advanced in price. A limited [illegible], however, has been done, in consequence of the [illegible] of stocks which are firmly held for high prices.

IMPORTS.

[illegible]N PIECE GOODS.—During the fortnight consi[illegible] movements have taken place in Grey Goods at [illegible] rates; and for many descriptions, however, [illegible] have had to pay a slight advance latterly. *Grey* [illegible]*s* are in active demand at higher prices; 6 and [illegible]-in. are most in favour, while the heavier qua[illegible] attract less attention; 45-in. has been moved off [illegible] a fair extent, at advanced quotations; 50 and 54-in. cloth fully sustained former prices with rising tendency. A very limited enquiry exists for *Grey Longcloths* at former low prices. *Grey Domestics* are dull and neglected. *Grey Drills* are in moderate request, and prices shew a slight advance. For *Grey T Cloths* a moderate enquiry exists, and prices remain much the same as last. *Grey Cambrics* are steady in value and demand. *Grey Madapollams*, of light weights, attract good attention and fetch higher values. *Grey Printers* up to 3½ lbs. command a good demand and are quoted dearer. The demand for *Grey Mulls* is very weak, and prices have rather a downward tendency. *Grey Jacconets* have participated in the general demand, and are firmly held for higher prices.

Bleached Goods are steady both in position and value, without improvement. Small movements have taken place in light fabrics which are somewhat in better demand.

Printed and *Colored Goods* are quite out of favour, and hardly anything is doing at present.

In *Turkey Red Goods* a limited business has been done in *Cambrics, Shawls,* and *Mulls.*

YARNS.—The market continues active, and an increased demand prevails for both *Mule* and *Water Twist* principally for the former, at enhanced values As the stocks are now very small, importers are firm. *Mock-water Twist* has also been in good request at higher quotations. *Green* and *Orange Yarns* have also participated in the rise and are quoted dearer. *Turkey Red Yarns* are not much enquired for, and prices remain as before:

19 Bales	Mule Twist	300 lbs.	No. 20	at As.	9 p. lb.
31 „	Do.	„	30	„	9-12/16
10 „	Do.	„	30	„	9¾
10 „	Do.	„	30	„	10 1/16
35 „	Do.	„	40	„	10-13/16
34 „	Do.	„	40	„	11
10 „	Do.	„	40	„	10-15/16
110 „	Do.	„	40	„	11-1/16
00 „	Do.	„	40	„	11
20 „	Do.	„	40	„	11¼
25 „	Do.	„	50	„	11
20 „	Do.	„	50	„	11¾
35 „	Do.	„	50	„	11⅞
10 „	Do.	„	50	„	11⅝
12 „	Do.	„	60	„	13¼
5 „	Do.	„	60	„	13¼
10 „	Do.	„	60	„	13½
10 „	Do.	„	60	„	13¾
5 „	Do.	„	70	„	14½
9 „	Water Twist	„	20	„	9
14 „	Do.	„	24	„	9½
50 „	Do.	„	30	„	11½
20 „	Do.	„	30	„	11⅜
40 „	Do.	„	30	„	11-11/16
25 „	Do.	„	30	„	11½
20 „	Do.	„	40	„	11⅜
10 „	Do.	„	40	„	11-9/16
14 „	Mock Water Twist	„	30	„	10
25 „	Do.		40	„	11¼
35 „	Imperial	„ 400	40	„	12
10 „	Green Twist	„	40	„	14
10 „	Do.		40	„	15½

METALS.—The market generally remains in rather a dull state. *Copper* has recovered from its previous depressed state, and is in limited request at a slight advance on former quotations. There is nothing doing in *Yellow Metal*, and the prices are steady. *Iron* is very dull, and the quotations are barely maintained; *English Bars* have a limited enquiry at firm rates, while *Swedish Bars, Nail Rods, Hoop,* and *Sheet* remain without demand. *Steel* remains dull as before. For *Lead* lower rates are being offered, owing to the accumulation of stocks. *Spelter* has been moderately enquired for at former rates. *Quicksilver* is dull of sale and quoted lower. *Tin Plates* would fetch better prices. Sales are:—

400 Cwt.	Copper Brazier	at Rs.	57	4	0	p. cwt.
700 „	Do. Do.	„	57	8	0	
250 „	Do. Do.	„	57	4	0	
150 Candies	Iron British Bar	„	25	2	0	p. cdy.
1000 Bundles	„ Rod Nail Round	„	36	0	0	

COCHINEAL.—The demand continues languid, and prices have again receded.

SAFFRON sells but slowly at Rs. 21 to 22½.

COALS.—Stocks are still accumulating and prices have again receded from Rs. 13 to 14.

CORKS.—The better sorts are scarce and would fetch full rates.

COWRIES.—*Europe* and *Manilla* have been in request at higher prices, while *Indian* is neglected.

[illegible]

The following Sales of Bottled Beer have been effected.
To arrive per "Thomas Mitchell."

750	Dozen quarts Tennent's Pale Ale, at Rs.	5	0 p. doz.
636	Do. do. do. Brown Stout „	5	0
1200	Do. pints, Pale Ale „	3	2
2028	Do. do. do. Brown Stout. „	3	2

ex Pericles.

480	Do. quarts Aitken's Pale Ale „	5	0
350	Do. pints do. do. „	3	2

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market has continued brisk during the past fortnight with rising prices, and an extensive business would have followed, had the supplies been adequate to the demand. The late advices from Liverpool and America have further influenced our market so scantily supplied, and an advance of Rs. 20 to 22 per candy have been established on previous quotations. Supplies, however, are soon expected from the producing districts. In the meantime, the native dealers are very firm, and make enormous demands for the stocks they hold. The prices close firm as follows;—*Broach*, Rs. 248 to 250 per candy; *Dhollera*, Rs. 236 to 239; *Oomrawattee*, Rs. 216 to 217; *Akote*, Rs. 226 to 227; *Comptah*, Rs. 220 to 221; and *Sawginned*, Rs. 292 to 293. Sales are:—

Bales.		Rs. per Candy.
100	New Broach	227 to 228½
175	„ Do.	230
100	„ Do.	231
50	„ Surat	230
200	„ Dhollerah	205½ (to arrive in harbour in Nov. and Dec.)
400	New Dhollera	215
250	„ Do.	218
75	„ Do.	220
150	„ Do.	221 to 222
100	„ Do.	220 (to arrive in 20 days.)
50	„ Do.	222
50	„ Do.	222½
200	„ Do.	223
50	„ Do.	224
100	„ Do.	225
100	„ Do.	226
100	„ Do. & Bownuggur	220
1000	„ Do. do.	240 to 242½
50	„ Oomrawuttee	206½
100	„ Do.	208
700	„ Do.	214
600	„ Do.	216
300	„ Compta	200 (to arrive.)
100	„ Do.	205
600	„ Do.	209
100	„ Dharwar Sawginned.	273
500	„ Do. do.	275 (to furnish in June.)
100	„ Do. do.	295
700	„ Akote	215
100	„ Do.	216
100	„ Egun Ghaut	223

WOOL.—Low qualities are plentiful, but the better sorts are scarce and dearer.

OILSEEDS.—The market is very scantily supplied with stocks of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* both of which are in active demand at advanced rates: consequently a very small business has been done; *Linseed* is quoted Rs. 5¾ to 6 per cwt., and *Rapeseed*, Rs. 7 to 7½. *Sesame seed* is also scarce and held for Rs. 35 to 33 per candy. *Ground Nuts* could be procured at Rs. 26½ to 27 and *Niger Seed* at Rs. 28 to 29. Sales are:—

5000 Cwt.	Linseed	at Rs. 5 13 9	per cwt.
6000 „	Do.	6 0 0	
3000 „	Rape Seed	6 15 0	
1000 „	Do.	6 15 0	

COFFEE.—The stocks of both *Malabar* and *Mocha* are but limited and held for high prices, for the former is asked Rs. 11½ to 11¾ and for the latter Rs. 15½ to 16½.

PEPPER.—*Malabar* is scantily supplied, and held for Rs. 88 to 89; *Bhutcoll* can be had at Rs. 94½ to 95.

MADDER-ROOT.—*Muscat* can be had at Rs. 3½ to 4; *Scinde* is rather scarce.

SALTPETRE.—*Bengal* or *Rajapore* is still out of stock; *Scinde* is neglected. Refined qualities are procurable at higher prices.

HEMP of better sorts is enquired for at dearer price; inferior qualities are dull and lower in value.

GUMS.—There is good business doing in *Ammoniac* and *Olibanum* at an advance on previous quotations; other descriptions are quoted lower.

OPIUM.—Arrivals not being large and there being a steady demand for shipments our market has continued very firm and we quote today Rs. 1580 to 1585. Should next advices from China report favorably we may see prices touching Rs. 1600.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

MONEY is abundant, and, with the early approach of the monsoon, is becoming every day lower in value. From the latest statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay it appears that there is no increased demand for Discount or Loans, while the Public and other Deposits are maintained at nearly two crores of Rupees. The Bank's rates of discount were reduced two per cent. at the meeting of the Directors held on the 8th instant. Lately we have had heavy arrivals of bullion from China and England. The following is the latest return of the Bank of Bombay:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 52,25,000
Public Deposits	„ 64,64,683
Other Deposits	„ 1,20,38,687
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	„ 21,12,938
Rest	„ 3,12,427
	Rupees 2,61,53,735

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs. 17,25,630
Credits Deposits do. do.	„ 8,69,417
Bills discounted	„ 15,82,507
Government Securities	„ 16,46,370
Government Reserve in Cash	„ 24,64,683
Cash, Currency Notes and other Securities at Head Office and Branches	„ 1,78,65,128
	Rupees 2,61,53,735

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market continues to be influenced by the investments which Government make in Indian Securities; the values of Government Securities have further advanced. We quote for Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 112; for Fives, Rs. 105½ to 105¾; and for Fours, Rs. 94¼ to 94½.

EXCHANGE on England has again fallen, owing to the cheapness of money, and the limited business doing in Cotton for Export. We do not anticipate any improvement in the rates until the large supplies of money now on hand to meet the exchange are exhausted. For 6 months' sight Bank Bills we quote 2s. 05/16d. to 2s. 0⅜d. for Documents, 2s. 07/16d. to 2s. 0½d.; and for Credit Bills, 2s. 05/16d. to 2s. 0⅜d.

On Calcutta, 60 days' sight Bills are quoted par; Bills on demand, 1½ per cent. premium.

On China, at 60 days' sight, Rs. 215 to 217 per 100 dollars.

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE...................LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the under-mentioned establishments:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	
„ 4 months' sight	1s. 11⅝d.	
„ 3 months' sight	1s. 11⅝d.	
„ 2 months' sight	1s. 11½d.	
„ 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.	
On demand		
On Scotland	} 1s. 11⅜d.	
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s. 11⅜d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of to the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full.*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and [illegible] the payment of the Interest in London.

[illegible]

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.	
„ 4 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	„	
„ 3 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	„	
„ 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	„	
„ 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	„	
„ On demand	1s. 11⅜d.	„	
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅜d.	„	
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅜d.	„	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11⅜d.	„	

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 „
Deposits for 3 months	4 „
Do. do. 6 do.	5 „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	„
3 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	„
2 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	„
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	„
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅜d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.	
„ 4 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	
„ 3 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	
„ 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
„ 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
„ on demand			
On Scotland do.	} 1s. 11⅜d.		
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11⅜d.	1 o.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11⅜d.	do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct.	per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 „	„
Do. do. 6 do.	4 „	„
Do. do. 12 do.	5 „	„

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 10	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat May 5.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
10	Ramillies	Wright	London.
	Eliza	Bantes	Macao.
	Coringa (s)	Gray	Kurrachee.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat.
11	Tomogonops	Poe	Liverpool.
	Chickasaw	Handee	Liverpool.
	Bromley Moore	Williams	Liverpool.
	Beechworth	Train	Liverpool.
	Knight	Watson	Liverpool.
	Pioneer (s)	Mason	Malabar Coast.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—221 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Coringa*, to Kurrachee.—Cornet Smith; Mr. Framjee; Mr. T. Little; Mr. E. F. Farnham; Captain and Mrs. Armstrong; Mr. H. Fearnly; Colonel and Mrs. Hope; Mr. Sanderson; Mr. Narlaid; Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia; Mr. S. W. Tyndall; Mr. S. Murray; Mr. Edington; Mr. T. Atkin, and 50 natives.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—125 natives.

Per Ship *Chickasaw*, to Liverpool.—Master Handee, and Miss W. E. Tucker.

Per Ship *Beechworth*, to Liverpool.—Lieut. Gambell, 68th Foot; Lieut. Strange, Artillery; and Mr. Bicks.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Pioneer*, to Malabar Coast.—Lieut. and Mrs. C. D. Bayues; Lieut. S. Lobuto de Faria Mr. Puddicombe, and 15 natives.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—Several natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship *Nell Gwynn* for Liverpool.
Ship *Istamboul*, for London.
Ship *Tornado*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Berlington*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Wm. Chandler*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Aden and Suez.

P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*.—1,655 boxes Specie, 836 packages Coffee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 10TH MAY 1862.

For London.

Owen Glendower—23 bales Cow Hides 122½ [illegible]ges, Ebram Dada; 29 chests Dry Ginger, 40 cwt., Ebram Ramjee; 60 packages Senna Leaves, 63 cwt., Lallbhoy Goolall; 8 bales Sundries, C. N. Cu-curenahs and Co.

Morayshire.—7 bales Buffaloe Hides, 15 corges, F. Chambers.

War Spirit.—14 chests Cardamoms, 25 cwt., 6 chests Sandlewood Oil, 308 lbs., 6½ bales Khuscus Roots, 17 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs., Soonderdass Moolji.

Istamboul.—72 packages Blue Stones, 90 cwt., [illegible]

Berlington.—2400 bags Linseed, 3,600 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

Lobelia.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Heerjee Jaitha; 272 bags Coffee, 614 cwt., Fernandez.

Earl of Balcarras.—52 bales Munjeet, 174 cwt., Asreerdass Chelaram; 30 cases Caundroos, 63½ cwt., Jewraz Luckhmidass.

For Liverpool.

Nell Gwynn.—300 bags Jingeely Seed, 450 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

South Carolina.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Leggatt and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Goolam Hoseen Teza.

Venus.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubib; 387 bags Country Galls, 193½ cwt., 112 bundles Nuxvomica, 56 cwt., Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Clifton Bell.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Robert Fritu and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., W. C. Sidar and Co.

Beloochee.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Purbutt Jaithsey; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Doolu dass Purbhoodass; 260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsey and Co.; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Luckumsey Rowjee.

J. A. Westerwelt.—400 bags Bhoysing Seed, 600 cwt., Maljee Sewjee; 550 packages Wet Dates, 725 cwt., Woomersey Velljee and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., R. Steuart and Co.

Bosphorus.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Pericles.—70 bundles Hemp, 75 cwt., Khimjee Visram; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Manuckjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Purbutt Jaithsey.

Electric.—24 bales Wool, 72 cwt., Canjee Jaitha.

Albion.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund; 1,000 bags Linseed, 500 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Meerchund Roopchund.

Argonaut.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

British Lion.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Khetsey Dhurrumsey; 64 bales Cotton, 224 cwt., Moojee Jaitha.

Tornado.—125 bags Saltpetre, 180 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.; 1,000 packages Wet Dates, 1,187½ cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co.

Lyra.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Chevalier.—36 bales Cotton, 126 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 125 bales Cotton, 43½ cwt., Toolseedass Cullianjee; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Nattaram Poonjaram.

General Simpson.—625 bales Cotton, 2,187½ cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy.

Tiger.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Pestonjee Byramjee Colah.

W. Chandler.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Govind Geerdhur.

North.—8 bales Wool, 24 cwt., Dhunjee Bhimjee.

Swithamly.—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Dwarkadass Vussonjee.

City of Agra.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Canjee Khetsey; 1000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., R. Steuart and Co.

Americana.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Soorjee Bhanjee 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., S. Hajee Woosman.

Rising Sun.—325 packages Wet Dates, 356½ cwt., Lallies Ludha.

Admiral.—25½ chests Tea, 909 lbs., B. F. Cama and Co.

Prudhor.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Glenalva.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., J. Tanner and Co.

Brunelle.—21 bales Wool, 68½ cwt., W. Bough and Co. 150 bales Cotton 525 cwt., Leggatt and Co.

J. Melhuish.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Remington and Co.

For Woosung.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—4½ Chests, M. Opium, 14 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moses.

For Havre.

Pescatore.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Morajee Poonjee.

For Southampton.

Steamer *China*.—79 bundles Silk 8429 lbs., Sharonse Poonjabhoy; 30 bundles Raw Silk, 8188 lbs., H. M. Cama, and Sons 20 chests C. Shawls, 83 pieces S. Goolum Hoseen; 6 cases C. Shawls 10 pieces Forbers; 2 cases C. Shawls 24 pieces, A. H. Huckle and Co.; 3 cases C. Shawls, 55 pieces Saye Rustom; 2 cases C. Shawls, 48 pieces, Hurjeebhoy Chunilal.

For Suez.

Steamer *China*.—24 cases Sundries W. Turner.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *America*.—84 package Olibanum 92½ cwt., Dulchra Dossa.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—1 box Real Pearls Futtabhoy Amerjee; 4 chests M. Opium 140 lbs., each, C. N. Cama and Co.; 23½ chests M. Opium 140 lbs., each, Shreeram Dowlutram; 20 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, D. Dadabhoy Ghandhy and Co.; 23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vussonjee; 52 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Framjee Byramjee Mettah; 1 box Cowbazars 21½ lbs., Futtaybhoy Ameerjee; 8 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Perbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Lalljee Soomar; 14 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Gowabhoy Chandabhoy; 27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Pestonjee Byramjee Colah; 35 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each. Goorsomul Maneckram; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rahimbhoy Dassa; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co; 27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Framjee, 18 chests M. Opium, 140 each, Soorujmull Heerachund; 52 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bomanjee Khodabux.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Goorsarmull Maneckram.

For Singapore.

Bombay Merchant.—46 bundles Bees' Wax, 34½ cwt., Canjee Dhurumsey; 195 Nos. Coir Ropes, 140 cwt., Vitholdass Goculdass; 100 packages Cloves, 121¾ cwt., Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy; 100 packages Cloves, 124 cwt., Ebrahim Noordeen and Co.; 40 packages Cloves, 48 cwt., 6 packages Sulphate of Copper, 17 cwt., Cama Ramjee.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Jeddo*—5 boxes E. Brass leaves G. H. Abdool Kadur; 1 package Silk piece goods, 50 pieces Soonderjee Nanjee; 1 box Bombay Work Boxes, 125 Nos. Dorabjee Ookerjee.

Asteroid.—1251 bundles Hemp, 1051½ cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

9th May.—Major Richards, 3rd Regt. N. I., on duty, from England.

Do.—Major General W. Scott, Engineers, to rejoin, from England.

Do.—Assistant Surgeon J. J. Pope, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Do.—Captain Preston, 28th Regt N. I., to join, from England.

Do.—Lieut. H. W. Heans, 44th Foot, to join, from England.

10th Do.—Staff Assistant Surgeon D. Campbell, M.D., on leave, from Khandalla.

Do.—Captain Waymouth, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Do.—Lieut. H. V. Brooke, 6th Foot, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

10th May.—Lieut. E. T. Tindall, Staff Corps, to join, to Dharwar.

Do.—Lieut. Rimington, late 31st Regiment, on sick certificate, to Southern Maratha Country.

Do.—Captain W. Alexander, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur

Do.—Lieut. F. Gambell, 68th Regiment, to join, to England

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Saturday, 10th May 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The Committee of survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—

President.—Captain Brown, 38rd Regiment.
Members.—One Subaltern, from 18th Regt. N. I., and Quarter Master, 21st Regt. N. I.

3. A Medical Committee composed as follows, will assemble at the Medical Stores, on Monday next, the 12th instant, at 11 A. M., for the annual examination of stocks:—

President.—Surgeon Broughton, 21st Regt. N. I.
Members.—Assistant Surgeon Knapp, 23rd Regt. N. L. I.

Bombay, Sunday, 11th May 1862.

The 33rd Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.
The 18th Regiment, N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters Mahableshwar, 9th May 1862.

Captain A. W. Macnaghten, 2nd Regt. L. C., is appointed to act as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Smith, C.B., Commanding Scinde Division.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 9th May 1862.

The following appointments are made:—

Captain C. A. Loch, 1st Regt. L. C., to act as 2nd in Command of the 3rd Regiment Scinde Horse and is directed to join

Captain W. Wilson, Staff Corps, to act as 2nd in Command 30th Regt. N. I. or Jacob's Rifles and is directed to join.

Captain W. A. Armstrong, 3rd European Regiment, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his Regt.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th May 1862.

The services of Mr. W. Brewett, 2nd Class Engineer, of the *Ajdaha*, being no longer required, he was discharged from the Indian Navy on the 5th instant, agreeably to the terms of his convenant and G. R. of the 30th ultimo.

Commander Adams, Commanding the *Clive* is directed to dismantle that vessel, and to return all stores, and otherwise to prepare her for being put out of commission.

Mr. D. F. Cunningham, 1st Class Engineer, having returned from England by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, on the 9th instant, was directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as Supernumerary for duty in the Factory from that date.

The services of Mr E. Davies, Acting Master of the Indus Flotilla, not being further required, he was discharged at Kotree, on the 30th ultimo.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 21th April 1862.

Should it be found impossible to complete the Annual Course of Musketry Instruction in consequence of the loss of time occasioned by a march from one station to another, the prizes for good shooting granted during the previous course will be recommended to be continued to the marksmen, until they are challenged by another course of Instruction, on receipt of the usual certificate signed by the Commanding Officer and General Officer Commanding the Division, setting forth the cause which prevented execution or completion of the annual course; which certificate is to be accompanied by a Return showing the performances of the men in receipt of good shooting pay in Target and Judging Distance practice, so far as it may have been executed, and by the Form H in quadruplicate.

2. The Certificate and Return to be in duplicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WATER! WATER! WATER!

SIR,—That Water is a luxury as well as a necessity, indispensable for human as well as for amimal life, is an undeniable fact, and it is certainly laudable of the authorities concerned that they took a prominent part in devising means for supplying this great desideratum to Bombay at no inconsiderable trouble and expense, by bringing Vehar Water within our reach.

It is a notorious fact that to prosecute this work and to keep it up in working order, a contribution was raised by means of an increased rate of assessment on the houses, and this was cheerfully paid by one and all in the sanguine expectation that all would alike share its benefits.

Sorry am I however to say, that while every other district of the Town of Bombay are supplied with Vehar Water, the large suburban district of Naigaum, which paid its fair quota of increased assessment is denied it.

In the rainy and part of the cold season this is not much felt, but in the hot season the scarcity of water is something terrific and makes us feel abundantly, the right we have to Vehar Water, and which we hope the authorities will see the necessity of supplying to us, before the people of Naigaum are driven from the want of it, to desert Naigaum.

X. Y. Z.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "JEDDO," will be closed THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
„ 1 „	„ 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
„ 1½ „	„ 0 14 0	......
„ 1 „	„ 1 0 0	„ 0 8 0
„ 2 „	„ 2 0 0	„ 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "CHINA," will be closed on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th May.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

THE departure of Her Majesty's I. N. Sloop "CLIVE," for the Persian Gulf has been countermanded.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND		To GALLE AND CHINA.	
May	12th, 24th.	May	14th, 29th
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR —MAY 1862.

Full Moon ....Wednesday 14d. 3h. 51.2m. A. M.
Last Quarter ....Tuesday 20d. 8h. 29.8m. P. M.
New Moon ....Wednesday 28d. 8h. 17.2m. P. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	12		5 28	6 24	9 34	10 9	Date 5th May. Time—5h. 5m. 40s.
Tue.	13	Old May Day.	5 27	6 25	10 34	10 55	
Wed.	14		5 27	6 25	11 26	11 46	
Thur.	15		5 27	6 25	...	0 16	
Fri.	16		5 26	6 26	0 32	1 7	
Sat.	17		5 26	6 26	1 25	1 50	
Sun.	18	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 26	6 27	2 20	2 39	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 12th.—Escape of Appa Sahib, 1818.
Tuesday, 13th.—Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1563.—Cession of Surat, 1800.
Wednesday, 14th.—Henry IV. of France murdered, 1610.—Farenhalt born, 1686.—First Battle of Seringapatam 1791.
Thursday, 15th.—Capitulation of Malown, 1815.—Cuvier died, 1832
Friday, 16th.—Great Fire in Kingston, Jamaica, 1780.—Battle of Albuera, 1811.
Saturday, 17th.—Trial by Jury instituted, 970.—Great Fire at Montreal, 1765.—Treaty with the Maharattas, 1782.—First Telegraphic message between Bombay and Calcutta 1854.
Sunday 18th.—Buonaparte declared Emperor of the French, 1804. Secession of Free Church of Scotland, 1813.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 10th May 1862.

Hajee Seedee Merchant.
Vizbhookundass.
Greedhur.
Mooljee Lowjee.

THE Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	May	3	LAHORE	Apr	30
AGRA	May	6	LONDON	Apr	18
AUSTRALIA	Mar	26	MAURITIUS	Apr	7
ALEXANDRIA	Apr	12	MADRAS	May	7
BANGALORE	May	3	MALTA	Apr	18
CALCUTTA	May	1	MEERUT	May	6
CAPE	Feb	14	OUDH	May	3
CEYLON	Apr	30	PUNJAUB	Apr	23
DELHI	May	1	PENANG	Apr	1
FRANCE	Apr	5	RANGOON	Mar	21
HONGKONG	Apr	15	SUEZ	Apr	27
KURRACHEE	May	3	SINGAPORE	Apr	17

WE have much pleasure in giving insertion to the letter from the Acting Secretary of the Pensioner's Home, conveying what we trust will be deemed a satisfactory explanation of the circumstance commented on, in the Correspondence columns of our issue on the 7th instant. We should extremely regret the occurrence of aught that might tend to mar the usefulness of a very excellent Institution which merits all the support that can be obtained for it.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The Committee of the Pensioners' Home requested me with reference to a letter which appeared in your issue of the 7th instant, entitled "High life below Stairs," to lay the real facts of the case therein animadverted on, before your readers. They are as follows. A Lady kindly sent the laces in question to the Home, but unfortunately the work was too fine for most of the women residing there, all of whom would, I am sure, have been glad to undertake it and thus increase their small means of subsistence, but that they feared to spoil the laces. Hence the reply of the superintendent, who meant that no inmate *could* (not *would*) undertake the work. However, a woman who had been out when the superintendent's answer was sent, has since taken it in hand.

There are many obstacles in the way of these poor people, and among them is the want so greatly felt, of water. The Committee have for some time past been using their utmost endeavours to obtain a supply of Vehar Water, but the distance from the main pipe is great, and the cost of a branch would I am informed, amount to Rs. 2000 and though subscriptions have been set on foot, as yet only Rs. 420 have been collected. If water were plentiful at the Home there would be many found willing to take in washing, but now having to pay for every drop used, of course the profits otherwise arising from their work are diminished. Besides which the women have no Irons, &c., and are too poor to buy any.

Such being the fact, the Committee trust that some among your readers will aid them by subscription in their endeavours to obtain a supply of Vehar Water, and when that is done, they hope no further cause of complaint such as that found by your correspondent will arise.

There is one error in your correspondent's letter which requires correction, viz. that the Home is *wholly* not as he states *partly* supported by private subscription.—I am Sir, yours obediently,

T. H. TURNER, Captain,
Acting Secretary Pensioners' Home.

10th May 1862.

MR. GLADSTONE'S Budget, though a favorable one, does not possess the interest which attaches to Mr. Laing's. The former imposes no new taxes; but, unlike the latter, it removes no old ones: that is to say, neither imposition of new, nor remission of old, to any extent worthy of mention. The principal operation in this way, is the commutation of the hop-duties into a tax of 3d. per barrel on beer. The estimated expenditure and the actual revenue of the financial year 1861-1862 have both been exceeded by the actual expenditure of the year. The excess of expenditure, however, has arisen from causes which the most prophetic Chancellor could not have foreseen. The estimated expenditure was stated by Mr. Gladstone a year ago at £69,875,000; the actual expenditure has been £70,838,000—showing an excess of actual over estimated expenditure of £963,000 in round numbers, a million. Since the beginning of the last financial year, two supplemental estimates have been added—one in 1861 amounting to £526,000, and one in 1862 (very recently) amounting to £973,000, for the despatch of troops to Canada: in all, £1,499,000, added to Mr. Gladstone's estimate by no mistake of his. If we deduct from that sum the £963,000 of excess of expenditure over original estimate, we have £536,000 as the amount by which the original estimate would have exceeded the actual expenditure but for the uncontrollable events which upset the calculations. The actual amount of the Revenue is £69,674,000, which put against the £70,838,000 of expenditure, shows the revenue short by £1,164,000. Taking into account, however, the £1,499,000 of supplemental expenditure, and we have £335,000 as the amount by which the expenditure would have been within the revenue, had the expenditure not been disturbed. The results are virtually a justification of Mr. Gladstone's estimates, and a strong proof of the buoyancy and vigor of the resources of the British Isles.

The estimated expenditure for the financial year 1862-63 is £70,040,000. Comparing this with the actual expenditure of the past year, we have a reduction of £798,000. On the army there is a reduction of £210,000 and on the Navy of £476,000. A sum of half a million must be demanded for military expenditure in China. The estimated revenue from the existing taxes is £70,190,000—which would yield £150,000 of surplus. With this amount of capital, Mr. Gladstone operates cautiously. He reduces the duty on playing cards from 1s. to 3d. per pack, he alters the inventory duties in Scotland in a way and to an effect which the report of his speech does not explain; he imposes on foreign loans and bonds the same duty as is exigible on loans raised for British purposes; he imposes a supplemental licence on publicans carrying on their trade off their licensed premises at fairs, races, and so on; he refuses to alter the Spirit-duties, on the ground that the acknowledged disappointment as to revenue arises not from illicit distillation, but from diminished power of consumption; he declines, for reasons stated, to accede to certain demands from the Sugar trade and from the maltsters; and he stands by the Custom's charges on packets.

He proposes to simplify the mode of levying the Wine duties in the following manner:—all classes of 26 degrees of alcoholic strength, at 1s. per gallon; between 26 and 42 degrees, 1s. 6d. per gallon; and above 42 degrees, an additional duty of 3d. for every degree. The charges at present are, 1s. below 18 degrees; 1s. 9d. below 26; 2s. 5d. below 40; and 2s. 11d. below 45. By these changes in the Wine-duties, he expects a net gain of £15,800.

Instead of the Hop-duties, as we have said, he proposes 3d. per barrel on beer, and some changes in Brewers' licences. This operation causes a loss of £45,000; and the general result of all these minor alterations is to reduce the probable Revenue almost to a level with the estimated expenditure. The conclusion of the whole matter is, that the Revenue and the expenditure for the current financial year are both very nearly £70,000,000.

IN February of last year, the Bombay Government appointed a Committee to consider and report on the practicability of effecting a reduction in the charges incurred by Heads of Departments on account of Stationery; and the Committee, after considerable delays caused by the non-receipt of replies to the references that they found it necessary to make to various Government Officers, submitted a Report in which they offered suggestions, the adoption of which would cause great reductions, in the quantity and cost of Stationery used in public offices. After the Report had lain in the Secretariat for *three* months, a Resolution was passed on it approving of almost all of the suggestions made by the Committee, and though the Committee in the conclusion of their Report recommended that, if their suggestions were approved by Government, publicity should be given to them, in order that assistance and co-operation might be afforded by the Officers concerned in carrying them out, the Report has not been placed in the Editors' Room, neither has it been published in the Official Gazette, the only two effectual ways of giving it that publicity which the Committee desired. Instead of this, the Committee were requested to make known to "the Officers concerned," the decision of Government on the several points embraced in the Report. As "the officers concerned" are the Heads of all Departments in the Presidency Town and in the Mofussil, an additional and unnecessary trouble has been imposed on the Committee, which might have been obviated; and at the same time the object in view might have been attained more effectually and at less expense, by the publication of the Committee's Report and the Resolution recorded by Government on it, in the Official Gazette, which is furnished to all Heads of Departments who are required to take notice of all Government Notifications published in it, in the same manner as if they had been directly communicated to them by letter. Why the course above indicated was not followed in the instance under notice we are at a loss to understand. There is nothing in the Report that could hinder its publication, or the Committee would not have suggested that "publicity" should be given to it. We have before us a copy of the Report and of the Government Resolution, and we purpose to briefly notice the principal points in them. The first portion of the Report refers to the charge of the Stationery Department. The Stationery used by public officers in this Presidency is supplied by the Home Government on annual Indents submitted by the Superintendent of Stationery through the local Government; and the supplies as received are stored by the Superintendent of Stationery and distributed by him to public officers on Indents which are audited and checked according to certain fixed allowances. The charge of the Department, the Committee state, is 8 per cent. on the value of the stationery passing through the Superintendent's hands. This is a very reasonable charge, but it is represented that the Establishment is insufficient for the work and is assisted by the Establishment of the Collector of Bombay, who is also the Superintendent of Stationery. The discontinuance of "the Cash Store Account System" is suggested by the Committee as a means of affording relief to the Establishment and rendering it equal to the work required of it. This suggestion has been referred for the report of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, and will no doubt be adopted. The next and more important subject treated of in the Report is the consumption of stationery. The Committee are of opinion that "great reduction" may be made in the consumption of stationery. They shew that the stationery charges have, within the past ten years, increased more than 50 per cent; and they propose with the object of checking the increased expenditure, that a new standard allowance be fixed for each office and Department. Government have approved of the proposal, and as the Committee are in possession of the data on which to fix the new standard they have been authorized to do so. The standard when once fixed is not to be deviated from, excepting that "an extra supply of one article may be made on a deduction of equal value being made from the allowance of another article." Another proposal made by the Committee with the view of effecting a reduction in the cost of stationery, is that "machine-made" paper, which is one-fourth cheaper than "hand-made," usually issued by the Stationery Department, should be established to the extent of *one-half* of the issues, thereby causing a saving of nearly Rs. 9,000 per annum. Government have gone further, and fixed *three-fourths* as the proportion of machine-made, to hand-made paper to be issued, thus effecting a further saving of Rs. 4,500. A third suggestion made by the Committee is that short and formal references be written on *quarter* instead of *half* sheet of foolscap. As regards this suggestion Government have considered it sufficient to give the general instruction that "the use of a *full* sheet be avoided when a *half* sheet will suffice. The substitution of "silk cord" (made in the Bombay bazar) for the "silk ribbon" hitherto used for joining correspondence and obtained from England, thereby effecting an annual saving of nearly Rs. 2,000; and the discontinuance of the supply of sand have also been proposed by the Committee and approved of by Government. The Committee next represent that a miscellaneous assortment of articles are supplied by the Superintendent of Stationary under the name of Stationery such as Candles, Pins, Cloth, Baskets, Padlocks, Lanthorns, Hammers, Chissels, Pincers, &c.! How these various articles ever came to be regarded as "Stationery" it is difficult to understand. No wonder that the Government have considered the practice of indenting on the Superintendent of Stationery for such articles as above enumerated "objectionable," and have directed its discontinuance. The Superintendent of *Stationery* ought certainly not to supply any thing beyond paper, quills, ink powder, pencils, India rubber, pen-knives and other articles that can legitimately be included under the term "Stationery." We are not surprised that the Establishment of the Superintendent of Stationery was considered by the Committee to be insufficient for the work required of it, when it had to arrange for the purchasing, storing, issuing, and accounting of such a miscellaneous assortment of articles which ought to have been provided by the officers requiring them, and not included in their Indents on the Superintendent of Stationery. The Committee also bring to notice that Books and other articles required for the use of the Schools of Her Majesty's European Regiments have hitherto been under the charge of the Superintendent of Stationery, and express their opinion that these should be deposited in the Central Book Depot, and the issue of them be under the control of the Educational Department. This is as it ought to be, and will also have the effect of relieving the establishment of the Superintendent of Stationery, which seem, somehow or other, to have the work of other Departments thrust upon them. Cloth for peon's clothing and for covering office tables is also supplied by the Stationery Department, but it is not proposed to relieve it of this duty. Certain suggestions are made by the Committee relative to the quality and quantity of cloth hitherto supplied for peon's clothing and for covering office tables, but we need not notice them in detail. The Committee, in concluding their Report, express their conviction that a far greater saving than that which will be caused by the adoption of the suggestions made by them, may be effected by economy on the part of officers, by preventing waste in their offices, and by restricting the use of the superior kinds of stationery to subjects of importance; and the Committee state that in their opinion a rigid adherence to the fixed standard allowance is essential to enforce this economy: any excess over the standard allowance or any article which is not in the list of articles supplied by the Stationery Department being procured by contingent bill which should always undergo rigid scrutiny. Government in expressing their concurrence in this opinion have resolved that any excess over the standard allowance shall be procured by the head of the department, *at his private cost.* This will have the desired effect of keeping the expenditure of Stationery within the fixed allowance. When the heads of departments find that they have a personal interest in the matter they will then use every exertion to prevent any unnecessary waste of stationery, by carefully supervising its expenditure and keeping it within the bounds of absolute requirement.

Such, then, is the Report of the Committee, who were appointed for the reduction of stationery charges, and the result, which on the whole, has been very satisfactory.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, *April 18th*, 1862.

THE misunderstanding between M. Lavalette and General Goyon still continues in reference to their position at Rome, there seems to be not the most remote probability of their differences being amicably disposed of. The Emperor appears to be impressed with the real difficulties of the position and is supposed to be anxious if possible, that matters should be adjusted without the direct interference of the government. Persons tolerably well informed as to the true state of things, say that the best course to pursue would be to remove both parties, and it is even rumoured in certain quarters that there is some intention on the part of the powers that be, to send Marshal Neil to Rome to supersede Goyon, who it is supposed would be better able to cope with Cardinal Antonelli. In the mean time M. Lavalette remains in Paris and no mention is made about his return to his post at Rome. It may therefore be reasonably conjectured that Marshal Neil is not so warm a partisan of the Roman Government as the General who at present commands at Rome. Beyond what we have stated above the Emperor's views on the question are as little known as usual, and may at the last moment show themselves to be somewhat different to what is at present surmised.

The rumours about Ministerial changes have again been revived, but we think that too much credence should not be given to them. It is said by some, who profess to be tolerably well informed that M. Fould, would not require any very great pressure to induce him to occupy again the President's chair at the Council, and that possibly M. Walewski might be prevailed upon to occupy his old quarters. That M. Thouvenal is at present sorely perplexed about the affairs at Rome, there can be no doubt, but yet we venture to say that means may yet be found to bring about the solution of the difficulty without the Minister being compelled to throw up his portfolio.

There can be little doubt that the Emperor has determined on an actual reduction in the effective strength of the army. It is known that His Majesty has ordered the Minister of War, to give notice, through the proper channels, to all soldiers serving with their Regiments either here in Algeria, or Italy, and who shall be relieved from service during the present year, shall be struck off the rolls of their present Corps and transferred to that of the reserve. The men at present on leave are likewise to be enrolled on the reserve. There has been an Imperial decree also issued for the regulation of the number of conscripts to be supplied by each department. The whole number required is estimated at 100,000 men for the year, and is in proportion much below the number that might have been expected. Since the above was written it has been announced, in the *Moniteur*, that a reduction of 32,000 men on the effective strength of the army is to take place, which will include the disbanding of two regiments of the line, the 101st and 102nd; and the sale of upwards of two thousand horses. The disbandment of the regiment shows that the Government really intend to reduce the army; and it is said that the necessity alone for reducing the expenditure, induced the Emperor to give his consent to the project. The sum to be paid by conscripts to exempt them from service is fixed this year at 2,000f. The bounty for re-enlistment for seven years has been fixed at 2,200f.

There is a very strong feeling evinced in opposition to the salt tax, which feeling pervades nearly all classes throughout the country; and the well wishers of the Government express confident hopes that it may be given up.

There has, very unfortunately for sometime past been a very angry dispute going on between the working-printers and their employers. From motives of economy, it is conjectured, the master printers have been induced to employ, very generally, a number of female compositors in their establishments, which has led to a coalition on the part of the men who demand, not the dismissal of [illegible]

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the women, but that they should be paid at the same rate of tariff as the males. This has led to the arrest by the police of about thirty of the men, who were taken before the "juge d'instruction" on on the charge of coalition against their employers. After undergoing an examination the evidence was not considered sufficient to establish the charge against the majority of them, as they were all released with the exception of about half a dozen. It is believed that the Minister of Police did not altogether approve of the measures adopted by his subordinates in the matter.

M. Taule, a medical student, was recently brought before the Police on the charge of having in the present year, "maintained a correspondence with some person in a foreign country for the purpose of disturbing the public peace and of exciting hatred and contempt against the Emperor s Government"; and M. Martin Bernard a Professor of Literature "for having been an accomplice in the act." It turns out that the offence consisted in the fact of M. Taule having addressed a letter (a seditious letter it is called) to the celebrated M. Ledru Rollin; and M. Martin Bernard is supposed to have communicated the address of M. Ledru Rollin in London to M. Taule. It is stated that Bernard was not cognizant of the contents of the letter. M. Taule was found guilty of the offence and sentenced to imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of 200f. The other gentleman was acquitted.

Trade is said to be improving in the manufacturing districts, but in Paris there is very little doing. There is a complete cessation of speculation and the markets are only sustained by the purchases made by manufacturers for their immediate wants. Great expectations are entertained among many of the manufacturers, that they will obtain large orders after the opening of the Exhibition in London, when the quality of their products shall be better known and appreciated. They are under the impression that they will be able to prove to the world, by their specimens sent to London that they are in a position to compete successfully with the manufactures of all nations.

The accounts from the agricultural districts are on the whole satisfactory. The wheat is said to be fine, and the spring sowing is continued in the best conditions. In the southern department an abundant harvest is anticipated.

The Japanese Ambassadors arrived in Paris the other day and have taken up their quarters at the Hotel au Louvre on the Place du Palais Royal. Their flag floats from the balcony at the entrance of the Hotel. It is a white flag with the device of a red moon on it. They go about a good deal and if it was not for their gravity of demeanour one would suppose that they took a great deal of interest in what they see; as they appear to examine everything very minutely, but never for a moment allow themselves to be betrayed into a change of countenance. They are of course the observed of all observers, and will doubtless be the lions of the day while they are here. Since the above was written the Japanese Envoys have been received by the Emperor and were treated by him with the utmost suavity which almost had the effect of bringing out an expression of pleasure on the features of the embassy. The chief Ambassador made a speech in which he congratulated himself that the treaty made between France and Japan would develop friendly relations between the two countries. His Excellency also expressed a desire that the Embassy should be conducted back to Japan on board of a French vessel of war. Napoleon graciously replied in the following words:—"I am happy to welcome the representatives of the Emperor of Japan, and I hope the treaty will produce fortunate results. I have no doubt that your visit to France will give you a just idea of the greatness of our country. The reception which will be accorded to you and the liberty which you will enjoy will convince you that hospitality is considered among the foremost virtues of a civilized people, I will give orders for your return to Japan on board a vessel of war. Together with the remembrance of your voyage to Europe, you will carry with you the asurance of my desire to entertain relations of the most amicable character with the Empire of Japan."

A few days ago the publishers of the *Monde Illustre* made arrangements to present their subscribers with a portrait of Victor Hugo, which they had put at the head of the column in that part of their paper in which appears periodically the work of the celebrated author, *Les Misérables*. The censorship however knew well what they were about and allowed the sheets to be actually printed with the obnoxious portrait; when just as they were about to be published, the Home Department issued their veto and the publisher was obliged to suppress the whole impression, and compelled to go to press again and strike off another edition, of I hear 6 000 copies, without the portrait of the exile. This is looked upon as a great display of weakness by the Department.

There was a Council of Ministers the other day, at which, it is stated, that the Roman difficulty was again discussed in all its bearings; and it was stated that Ministers had decided upon sending M Lavalette back to Rome at all hazards. Notwithstanding what has been said to have transpired as the result of the council's deliberations, it is equally certain that there is still some difficulty in the way. The Emperor has already granted two audiences to M. Lavalette and yet it is said that nothing definite has been determined upon. It would only be idle to give currency to the many contradictory rumours that are in circulation. One moment we hear that M. Lavelette is ordered to embark immediately for Rome and the next that he will not go at all, this is all very conflicting, and while we are endeavouring to weigh impartially the amount of credence that should be given to these contradictory assertions, we are informed that M. Lavalette has actually left Paris—and of course we exclaim, what! has he gone there after all that he has said. If so, certainly Goyon will be recalled. Directly afterwards we are informed that he has not gone to Rome, but to London. In the meantime the accounts as to the state of the Pope's health, which have been received in Paris, are very unsatisfactory and give cause of great uneasiness to his friends here.

The speech of Lord Palmerston on the Italian question has made a profound sensation here, and some, in fact most, of the journals have expressed themselves very freely on the subject. The general opinion being that his Lordship's view of the question is a sound one. Some few of them of course take a different view of it, but it is a matter of surprise that the censorship should permit the journalists to speak out in the manner in which they have done. It naturally induces us to think that the Government cannot be altogether opposed to the views promulgated by the Press so generally.

The trial of M. Mires has not yet concluded, but it is expected to result in the acquittal of the accused.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

CALCUTTA.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

CALCUTTA, *9th May* 1862.

Government Paper Four per cent., six and quarter to seven discount.

Five per cent., four and three quarters to five premium.

Five and half per cent., ten and three quarters to eleven premium.

Exchange on London: First Class Credits, two shillings and nine-sixteenth d.

Freights on London, dead weight, sixty shillings.

Jute, fifty shillings.

Seeds, sixty-two shillings and six pence.

Grey Shirtings, seven pounds forty inches, five rupees per piece.

Madapollams, three pounds thirty inch, two rupees four annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, five annas and nine pie per morah.

Market for piece goods, more doing.

Market for Twist, a slight advance.

LOCAL.

THE Post Master has notified that the departure of Her Majesty's I. N Sloop *Clive* for the Persian Gulf has been countermanded.

OUR Advertizing columns contain a notice that Miss. E. Grattan will make her second appearance at Grant Road Theatre, on Tuesday next, the 13th Instant.

GOVERNMENT having sanctioned the transfer of a part of the Northern Mount Road to the Agri-Horticultural Society, the Municipal Commissioners have instructed their Surveyor to make over the land to the Society.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, at the Parell Gardens this evening.

MARCH,	
OVERTURE, "Masaniello"	*Auber.*
WALTZ, "Isabella"	*Meilon.*
SELECTION, (op) "La Traviata"	*Verdi.*
DITTO, "Der Wildschutz"	*Lortzing.*
QUADRILLE "La Fete des Lilas"	*Lamotte.*
GALOP, "Burlesque"	*Cassidy.*

THE Mary Shepherd, 902 tons, has been taken up for the conveyance of 309 time expired men and Invalids to England, at £21 10 0 for men in health and £23-0-0 for invalids.

THE following is a list of Passengers, proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *China*, Captain R. Curling, to Aden and Suez, to-day at 5 P. M.

For Suez.—Captain G. Pearson; Captain and Miss Parr; Dr. Coles; Dr. Harkness; Captain W. Browne, 71st Highlanders; Lieut. Larpent; Captain J. W. Stockwell, 95th Regt.; Lieut. Brooke, 95th Regt.; Mr. Swanson; Mr. Groube; Colonel Gordon, 91st Regt.; Captain Wigney; Captain Dickinson.

For Malta.—Colonel Turner; Mr. T. E. Darke.

For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid; Mr. Duncan Davidson; Major J. Field; Mr. and Mrs. E. Pryce; Mr. Good; Mr. Ringrose; Mrs. Ashburner; Mr. P. Mellier; Captain Chichester; Mr. Leslie; Mr. Halloran; Lieut. H. P. Burke, 91st Regt.; Mr. H. Coupland; Mr. Coysh; Mr. and Mrs. Auger and three children; Miss Reynman; Mr. L. Wynschenk; Mr. C. Wynschenk and two servants; Miss Templar; Mr. and Mrs. Bickersteth; Mr. T. B. Bassano; Captain Hardy; Colonel Fuller; Captain Brousse.

For Alexandria.—Mr. Haasman; Mr. and Mrs. Major and a European servant; Miss Major, Miss Matza.

For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. M. Robertson, two children and a European servant; Mrs. Lester, two children and Ayah; Mr. and Mrs. A. Rogers, two children and a native servent; Mrs. Cremer; Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell and two infants; Mr. Lane; Mr. Mr. W. F. Wallace; Mrs. Beecher; Mr. and Mrs. Butt, and two children; Mr. and Mrs. F. Tytler, infant and European servant; Miss De La Motte; Colonel and Mrs. Biggs and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Steuart and child; Commodore and Mrs. Wellesley, I. N.; Captain and Mrs. T. C. Ansley, and three children; Mrs. Rowlands and child; Captain and Mrs. Atkins; Mrs. Styles; Miss Briggs; Mr. Murray; Captain and Mrs. C. Waymouth; Miss Henderson; Mr. G. Wright; Lieut. C. Holloway; Mr. J. C. Couper; Mrs. Lane and infant; Mrs. G. Blackwell and infant; Mr. J. Craig; Captain Gilbertson; Mrs. McEvoy and infant; Mrs. Harper and infant; Dr. Potter; Lieut. Turner, 3rd European Regiment.

In addition to a variety of interesting matter, our OVERLAND SUMMARY by the outgoing Mail, contains in extenso, the judgments of Sir Matthew Sausse and Sir Joseph Arnould, in the Maharaj Libel Case.

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Also the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT published at this Office, is now available.

IN reply to the petition which was presented to Government by the Butchers in June last, Mr. Under-Secretary Peile, in a letter dated the 23rd ultimo, have informed them that the Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay are empowered by law to levy fees for the support of Slaughter houses established under Act XIV of 1856, and that the scale according to which these charges are now levied, has been sanctioned by Government, and cannot be altered without their approval.

THE following address has been presented to Mr. F. Hutchinson:—

To F. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—Having heard that you are on the point of leaving India for England, we cannot allow you to depart without expressing our sense of the valuable services which you have frequently rendered to us and to the public generally in the advancement of the Municipal interests of this place, during the many years that you were one of the active members of the late Board of Conservancy, and of Her Majesty's Bench of Justices. It is to you in a great measure that the public are indebted for many improvements in Municipal arrangements, and when it became necessary to increase the funds in order to provide for the expenditure on the Vehar Water Works, and a new and a thorough system of drainage of this Town and Island, you devised the means of effecting that object. This was acknowledged by our much-esteemed Governor, the late Lord Elphinstone, who in a letter addressed to the Bench of Justices by the Secretary to Government under date 19th March 1851, expressed himself as follows:—

"After careful consideration "the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is of opinion that the plan which I am now instructed to propose, and for which Government are in a great measure indebted to Mr. Hutchinson the Collector of Bombay, would be the most "unobjectionable mode of raising the requisite Funds."

We have also to express our acknowledgments of the kind and friendly demeanour which uniformly characterised your official intercourse with us, and your ready accessibility at all times whilst holding employment under Government.

In order to mark our personal regard for you, we beg your acceptance of a silver Tea Service to be selected by you in England, and we place at your disposal the sum of £200 which has been subscribed by us for this purpose.

Wishing you every happiness and prosperity in all your further undertakings.—We remain, Dear Sir, your faithfully,

JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT.
JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE.
RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE and, others.

Bombay, 12th April 1862.

VEHAR WATER PIPES.

To C. E. STANGER LEATHES Esquire, Clerk of the Peace.

SIR,—I am directed by the Municipal Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated respectively the 9th and 25th November last, regarding leaden pipes used by persons for the supply of Vehar Water, and to forward to you for submission to the Worshipful Bench the accompanying copies of letters from Dr. Haines, Chemical Analyser to Government, bearing dates the 31st January and 3rd March 1862, containing valuable information regarding the composition &c. of specimen piping submitted to him for examination. I have the honor to be, &c.

W. TRACEY,
Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, 11th March 1862.

No. 3 OF 1862.

FROM THE ACTING CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT.

TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS, BOMBAY.

Bombay, 31st January, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter No. 36 dated the 6th Instant, I beg to inform you that I have analysed the four specimens of pipe, and find them consist of lead in a state of ordinary purity. There is a trace of tin, which I estimate not to exceed a grain or two in a pound, the introduction of which is probably accidental, from the presence of a little old lead in the melt. There is also the feintest possible trace of copper, otherwise the metal is pure.

2. I have also received from the Chief Engineer of the Water Works four other specimens of piping, which appear to be part of the same supply. Mr. Rowlands designates them "Composition" pipes, a name to which they have no title. I cannot find that they differ in any respect from ordinary lead pipe except in the trifling admixture of tin above noticed.

3. Knowing that the piping of which the first four specimens are samples, is offered for sale as tinned or composition pipe, I have been at great pains to assure myself of the correctness of my analysis. Not content with negative results,—my inability to detect any foreign metals except the trace of tin and very doubtful trace of copper above mentioned:—I have subjected a piece of the "Composition" pipe to quantitative analysis. I obtained 99.64 per cent. of lead, which is in fact more than a piece of the "pure" lead piping yielded me. The deficiency in both cases, supposing the metal to be absolutely pure, is fully within the ordinary limits of unavoidable error in analysis.

4. To determine the action of the Vehar Water upon the metal, I have kept a piece of each of the four specimens of pipe in this water for 18 days. The appearance of the metal is absolutely unchanged. The bright portions are still bright, and the dull parts just as before. The water is clear, and not a trace of oxide of lead can be detected in it. A similar piece of the metal placed in distilled water became covered on the bright portions within 24 hours with crystalline oxide of lead, and in a few days some small flakes detached themselves and fell to the bottom of the vessel. The action, however, has not proceeded, for, the quantity of oxide of lead has not increased after the first few days, and the filtered water holds no more lead in solution than the Vehar Water similarly treated.

5. Whether this want of action is owing to the very minute trace of tin in the lead, I am at present hardly able to say; it is not impossible. To set the question at rest, I have instituted a comparative experiment with a piece of the "pure" lead pipe, the results of which, when it is completed, shall be communicated to you.—I have &c.

ROBERT HAINES,
Acting Chemical Analyser to Government.

No. 5 OF 1862.

To the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS, Bombay.

Bombay. 3rd March 1862.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to para. 6 of my letter No. 3 of 1862 dated the 31st January last, I have now the honor to inform you that on that date I had placed respectively in Vehar water and in distilled water a piece of the "pure lead" pipe received from Mr. Rowlands. The water was freely exposed to the air.

The experiment terminated to day, having lasted 31 days. In both waters the bright parts of the lead have been tarnished, but least so, in the Vehar water. No oxide of lead is visible on either, and both specimens of water are entirely free from dissolved lead. This result is rather unexpected, but it certainly tends to show that the pure lead "piping" is at least as fit for the purpose of conveying the Vehar Water as the "Composition" pipe.—I have &c.

ROBERT HAINES,
Acting Chemical Analyser to Government.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. HARKNESS.

THE following is the reply from Government to the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds:—

From M. J. SHAW STEWART, ESQ., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To HENRY J. CARTER, ESQUIRE, Secretary to the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds, Educational Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 22, dated the 25th ultimo, submitting a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds, held for the purpose of recording their appreciation of Dr. Harkness's services, and in reply to inform you that His Excellency the Governor in Council has received with great pleasure this testimony of the high service of Dr. Harkness, who is now about to retire from the appointment of Principal of the Elphinstone College after a period of 25 years, spent in the service of this Government. I have &c.,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 1st May 1862.

THE Pupils of Dr. John Harkness, Principal of the Elphinstone College and Institution, met together on Saturday the 10th instant, in the Hall of the Elphinstone Institution for the purpose of presenting an address and testimonial to the worthy Principal on his retirement from office after a long service of twenty-seven years. Besides the Students and ex-Students of the Institution, there were a few friends of Dr. Harkness, among whom we observed, Drs. M. Stovell, R. T. Reid, R. Haines, and G. Birdwood; J. F. Hore, Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, W. H. Smith, A. B. Boswell, Esqrs., &c., &c.

Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, one of the leading ex-Students, rose and read the following address:—

TO JOHN HARKNESS, ESQUIRE, L.L.D.
Principal of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

DEAR AND RESPECTED SIR,—We the undersigned ex-Students and Students of the Elphinstone College and Institution feel it our bounden duty to express to you our high sense and appreciation of your services in the cause of Native Education, and our heartfelt regret at your approaching departure from the scene of your distinguished labors during the long period of 27 years.

You were selected as one of the first two Professors by Mountstuart Elphinstone in the College which the people of this Presidency established to perpetuate the memory of their greatest benefactor.

Dear Sir, we cannot be accused of partiality for a kind, zealous, upright, and able teacher, if we declare that you have done full justice to the confidence reposed in you. Placed in a position where the noblest gifts of mind and the most generous feelings of the heart find the freest scope for their exercise, you have brought to the discharge of your duty, intellectual powers of the very highest order; whilst the high tone of moral feeling which you have invariably displayed, the urbanity of your disposition, and the ever increasing interest and almost paternal solicitude which you have evinced in the well-being of your pupils, have impressed us, we would fain hope, not only with gratitude to yourself and the liberal and enlightened Government which supports the College and Institution, but with a sincere and lively desire to walk in the footsteps and imitate the virtues of such a Benefactor of mankind as you have proved yourself to be.

On your arrival on the shores of Bombay, you found education had made so little progress that it was with great difficulty a sufficient number of pupils could be assembled to profit by your lectures. But now on the eve of your departure, you have had the gratification of witnessing the establishment of the Bombay University on a solid basis and of presenting with your own hands as Dean of the Faculty of Arts, the first four of the Graduates who have, under your auspices, attained the honorable degree of Bachelor of Arts.

You voluntarily underwent the labor of an early and critical study of the Vernacular languages in order to extend the sphere of your usefulness, the result of which is now clearly seen in the improvement of Gujarathi orthography and of Vernacular literature generally.

Your unfailing generosity will long be remembered with gratitude by scores of poor Students whom you liberally supported whilst they were endeavouring to acquire knowledge under great difficulties.

It will no doubt be a subject of gratification to see so many of your pupils, holding honorable and responsible offices under Government and also established in independent professions as Medical practitioners, Lawyers, Engineers, and Merchants, not only in this Country, but in England and China.

When we consider the self-diffusiveness of knowledge and the zeal, ability, and single-heartedness which you brought to bear upon the mental and moral discipline and education of your pupils year after year, in health and in sickness, we feel, we cannot yet realize the benefits which this country is destined under Providence to reap from the labors of successful Educationists like yourself towards the regeneration of India.

You have placed us and our country under lasting gratitude, and we feel convinced, that the name of John Harkness will be cherished and revered in every native home having the slightest pretensions to intellectual and moral culture.

As a slight token of our esteem and gratitude, we solicit your kind acceptance of a purse of Rupees ten thousand and upwards, which we have subscribed with the assistance of the leading members of the native community, who have readily seconded our humble efforts to approach you with this testimonial. We also request that you will condescend to sit for a Bust to be placed in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, and for a photographic negative that we may be able to have before us the likeness of one whose public and private life has been honorably and endearingly connected with the best associations of our life.

We pray Almighty God that you may safely reach your native land, that you may be blessed with health and long life and with every thing that is good.

In conclusion, we beg to subscribe ourselves ever your own, affectionate and grateful pupils.

Bombay, 10th May 1862.

IN REPLY, Dr. Harkness said:—

DEAR PUPILS AND FRIENDS.—The address which just has been read, and which His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to permit me to receive, so far exceeds my deserts that I am really at a loss how to reply to it. I cannot flatter myself that my humble labours have been of so much importance as you seem to think. You have alluded to my having come out under the auspices of Mountstuart Elphinstone, whom you justly term the greatest benefactor of the people of this Presidency. Now, I cannot help fancying that I am indebted to his nomination for much of the consideration I have met with among you. By some means or other a portion of your gratitude and respect for him has been extended to his nominee.

I can make no pretensions to that critical knowledge of the Vernacular languages for which you give me credit. My other avocations have not allowed me sufficient time for that purpose. Some little improvement has been made in Guzerati typography, and I am glad to see that it is now coming into general use.

It was indeed very gratifying to me to have the pleasure at the late Convocation of presenting to the Chancellor the first four Candidates who have passed the examination for the degree of B. A. in the Bombay University, and I trust that they will ever show themselves worthy of the honour thus conferred on them. I am proud to say that of the many Students who have left the Elphinstone College within the last twenty years—some of whom are now, as you observe, holding responsible offices under Government, and others established as medical practitioners, lawyers, engineers, and merchants,—I am not aware of one of those who have passed through the higher classes having misconducted himself.

I fully appreciate the motives which have led you to adopt this mode of testifying your respect, and I sincerely thank you, both for your kind wishes and for your munificent present.

Allow me to say that I hope you will reconsider your request that I should sit for a Bust to be placed in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. A private individual like myself has no title to such an honour. Still, should you adhere to your resolution, I shall deem it my duty to comply with your request.

Be assured that wherever I may be, my thoughts will often revert to Bombay, and that I will never cease to take a deep interest in the welfare of you and your country.

I bid you all farewell.

The assembly then dispersed.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Saturday 10th May 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—*John Thompson* was charged with assaulting Frederick Kirchener, European Police Constable, while in the execution of his duty.

Mr. Kirchener on being sworn, said.—I do duty at the Picquet Section. Last night at a few minutes past 9 o'clock a man complained that the prisoner had taken two blankets. The prisoner was under the influence of liquor. I told him he must come to the chowkey and as we were driving there in a buggy, he seized hold of me by the chin and aimed a blow at my face. I stopped it when he struck me on my head and knocked off my cap, which is now lost. I received several blows and my clothes were much torn. He tried to pitch me out of the buggy. The same struggle lasted for about ten minutes. The damage done to clothes and the value of the cap amount to 30 Rs. The prisoner has no marks and his clothes are not torn.

The buggy driver corroborated the evidence of the complainant.

Prisoner, in his defence said that he did not recollect how the row commenced between himself and the Constable. He was very sorry for what had occurred and was willing to pay anything that his worship might put upon him; or to pay for the damage done to the prosecutor's clothes. He had never been in any trouble before.

HIS WORSHIP found the prisoner guilty and fined him fifty rupees, thirty rupees of the fine to be paid to the plaintiff. In default to be sent to the House of Correction for two months with hard labour.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

THEFT.—*Ahmed Essa* was charged with stealing a bale of silk, the property of Hajji Mahomed Hussein, on Wednesday the 7th instant.

Mahomed Hussein said.—I am a merchant and reside in the Fort. On Wednesday the 7th instant, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I employed the prisoner to take this bale of silk on board ship; he was to take it and put it into a boat and then on board the ship which was in the harbour. I went to the Custom House to take out the usual pass note; and then proceeded to the Custom House Bunder. I found the prisoner there but did not find the bundle which I had entrusted to him. I asked the prisoner where the bundle was. He said he had given it to a boatman whom he could not find. I caused the prisoner to be apprehended under orders of Mr. Tighe, European Police Constable. About 7 o'clock the following morning I came to this office, and was informed that the prisoner was at the Mazagon Police Office. On going there I found my property there also. The value of the property is about 200 Rs. I became acquainted with the prisoner at the Custom House two days before. I am about to leave Bombay for Calcutta in a few days. About 500 Rs. worth of my other property is at the Bunder under charge of a watchman waiting to be put on board ship, and I pray that this case may be sent to be tried before the Court of Petty Sessions. I did not deliver the property to the boatman, but to the prisoner. I do not know the boatman.

Ragoo Babajee said.—I am a Police Naique No. 63 and do duty at the Custom House Bunder. On Wednesday last at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon the prosecutor delivered the prisoner to me on a charge of stealing his property. The prisoner said that the prosecutor had delivered the property to him and that he had given it to a boatman. I went with the prisoner to Mr. Tighe, by whose directions I went with the prisoner to look for Ishmael, a boatman. I did not find him. Prisoner told me he would be found at Boree Bunder. I went there with him but did not find him. I then proceeded to Maudvee Bunder. The prisoner told me that I should not find anything there, but after making enquiries I found this bundle of piece goods in the boat of one Hussein. The next day I showed the bundle to the prosecutor, and he claimed it as his property.

Adamjee Husseinjee, a boatman stated that on Wednesday last the prisoner gave him a bundle and ordered him to take it in his boat to the Carnac Bunder, and to wait there for him. Witness did so and staid there until 6 o'clock. Prisoner promised to give him six annas.

Cross-examined by the prisoner. The prisoner gave him the bundle. He was sure that it was not the prosecutor.

Shaik Ahmed Cassum corroborated the testimony of the last witness, and added that after waiting some time a Policeman came with the prosecutor and took the bundle away.

Prisoner had nothing to say.

The Police gave the prisoner an indifferent character.

HIS WORSHIP committed the prisoner for trial at the Court of Petty Sessions to be held on Thursday next.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

Saturday, 10th May 1862.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—*Fakhser Bhema* and five others, his sons, were charged with having committed a violent outrage and assault on *Mhadoo Narrayan*.

Dr. Reid appeared for the prosecutor.

Mr. R. B. Barton for the prisoners.

There were several witnesses examined on behalf of the prosecution, from whose evidence it appeared that the alleged serious outrage and assault was committed on the prosecutor, on the day on which a certain great festival is celebrated amongst the fishermen. It appeared that the prosecutor is the nephew of one Mhadoo, who kept a grog shop at Mazagon, which is a place of resort for fishermen; and on the evening in question Mhadoo Narrayan was sitting in the shop taking care of it in the absence of his uncle, when the six defendants came to the shop and asked the prosecutor if his uncle was at home. He answered them in the negative, upon which some angry words ensued, when the first prisoner, the old man, seized hold of the prosecutor by his top knot, his turban having fallen off in the scuffle, and pulled him down, when it is alleged that the whole of the prisoners fell upon him and severely beat him, one of them inflicting a severe wound on the head with a big stick. Two of the witnesses were present in the shop when the affray occurred, and the description they gave of it went to show that the prosecutor must have been very roughly handled.

Mr. Barton cross-examined the witnesses, and it appeared that the night was dark and one solitary lamp alone was lighted, the rays from which barely sufficed to make darkness visible. From what the witnesses said it seemed that the fishermen in the habit of frequenting the shop were very much alike in appearance, and it was difficult to distinguish one from another unless they had been seen before. One of the witnesses said that he had seen the prisoners before, but had never spoken to them; and did not know all the prisoners by their names. Two of these witnesses elicited much laughter from their appearance and the admissions they made.

Mr. Barton then rose and addressed the Bench on behalf of the whole of the prisoners, and denounced the charge against them as being one got up and concocted for the annoyance of the prisoners, simply because they had on account of bad treatment, withheld their custom from the uncle of the prosecutor's grog shop. The learned gentleman said that his defence was at all times a dangerous one, and one that he was always very cautious of relying on—that of an *alibi*; but he would prove on the clearest evidence that at least four of the defendants were two miles away from the scene of the alleged outrage at the time when it was alleged to have taken place, at seven o'clock in the evening; and as to the old man, the first prisoner, he would prove, he thought to demonstration, that on the day in question,—which was sufficiently marked, being the day on which the festival of the Mazagon fishermen occurred—he dined with his sister at two o'clock in the afternoon and never left until ten o'clock that night, three hours after the alleged assault took place. So that the charge must either be a trumped up one altogether, or else that the witnesses had made a gross mistake as to the identity of the prisoners.

Mr. Barton then called several witnesses to prove that the prisoners were not on the spot at the time when the alleged assault was said to have taken place. Their evidence went to show that at least four of them had been dining with their castemen and had never been out of their sight from two o'clock in the day till past ten at night.

Dr. Reid cross-examined the defendants' witnesses, but did not succeed in shaking their testimony to any extent.

Dr. Reid then replied to the whole of the evidence produced by the counsel for the prisoners.

HIS WORSHIP said, that he was not quite satisfied with the *alibi* on behalf of the first prisoner; but was clearly of opinion that it was proved on behalf of the other prisoners. Therefore he fined Fakheer Bheema 25 Rs. and discharged the others.

Dr. Reid applied for costs.

Mr. Barton.—What for?

Dr. Reid.—His Worship promised to consider the question of costs when the case was concluded.

HIS WORSHIP declined to allow the costs.

Dr. Reid considered that it was rather hard, as his client had been dragged to the Court at the cost of four or five gold mohurs.

Mr. Barton remarked that Dr. Reid had not been dragged there at all, but that it was the prisoners who had most cause of complaint.—*Costs not allowed.*

INDIAN.

POONA.

We are glad learn that Mr. John Fitzgerrald, Deputy Assistant Commissary, has been appointed Paymaster to the 103rd Regiment of Foot (Bombay Fusiliers.) Mr. Fitzgerrald has been for many years head clerk of the Quarter Master General's Office, and has well earned the promotion. He was a great favorite with all the officers who in turn presided over the department, and was ever treated by them more as an equal, than as a subordinate. Highly educated, well read, an attentive observer, and of gentleman-like bearing, he is well calculated to adorn any station in life, and we have therefore much pleasure in congratulating him upon his promotion. The Fusiliers are fortunate in securing for their Paymaster, a gentleman of Mr. Fitzgerrald's worth and ability, and we feel convinced, that he will soon become as popular in the Regiment, as he was in the department he is about to leave.—*Deccan Herald, May* 9.

A SEANCE IN POONA.—[By our Special Commissioner.]—A few evenings ago, Zanoni, of the Horse Hussars, and Zamiel, of the Drumming Dragoons, called upon me by appointment, for the purpose of proceeding to the quarters of Cagliostro, of the Curveting Cavalry. He had been for some time engaged with spirits, and he had promised, upon this particular evening, to make us acquainted with them, through the medium of the table. We accordingly presented ourselves at his bungalow, and were received with all that urbanity of demeanour for which Cagliostro is so distinguished. The light of the argands was modified, and subdued, but it enabled us to perceive that the room was arranged with more than usual care. There was a neat liquor-stand on the table, a brace of wine decanters, a little silver tray covered with the weeds of Manilla, a detachment of tumblers flanked with a squadron of glasses, a few figs, a small mountain of peaches, a plate or two of carefully selected strawberries, a crystal goblet, neatly lined with a snowy table-napkin, and filled to the brim with little cubes of ice, which shone nearly as bright as the lustres of the lamp;—these, and a jug of cold water, to the best of my belief, were the chief objects which engaged our attention entering upon the apartment.

"For the spirits?" enquired Zanoni.

"For their friends" was the curt reply.

Cagliostro then, in a solemn tone, called out "Slave!" A step was heard at the door, but it seemed to pause at the threshold. In a deep sepulchral voice, he then pronounced the word—"Appear" and his boy Govind, almost instantaneously, glided into the room. Standing motionless, with his hands folded upon his breast, he watched his master's eye; but that philosopher, apparently deeply buried in thought, took no notice of him for more than an instant. At length he slowly articulated—"*Baug!*;" but still the boy moved not: after about a minute's space, his master looking up, shouted—"Vanish!"; and Govind shot out of the room like a flash of lightning. The same ceremony was observed when he entered with the fire, and when we had lit our cheroots, the Medium and Master, of the house, thus addressed him.

"Slave!—What is the duty of every spirit-rapper?"

"To close the door."

"Direct that duty to be done, or what is more preferable, do it yourself."

"The door is fast."

"Then get under the table, you whelp; so that you may be within hail when you are wanted."

"Compeers, before I invoke the spirits, 'let us liquor!' so that our work having had such an auspicious beginning, may have an equally cordial and convivial ending."

We sat down, and the night stole away almost imperceptibly; Zanoni sang some of his rarest songs; Zamiel told his choicest stories, and Cagliostro—"old Cag" we were now beginning to call him—philosophized in a way that made life, pleasant as it then was, even serener still. But it was now on the stroke of midnight, and Zanoni had just reached in his song the lines

'I've seen the pale-faced moon,
Shine over a hero's grave—

the melody being still vibrating through our hearts, when the sound of a gong, apparently from far beneath our feet, startled the whole of us—the calm and impassive face of Cagliostro alone remaining unmoved.

"The spirits are coming," was his reply to our looks of interrogation.

"Are they harmless?"

"Quite."

"In that case we will sit down again."

"Which of you would like to converse with a spirit?" enquired Cagliostro.

"I should like it above all things," was the reply of Zamiel.

"Have you a desire to converse with any particular spirit?"

"I would not mind having a few words with my grandmother, if she would not be likely to catch a cold, in consequence of being out so late at night."

"Is the ghost of Zamiel's grandmother any where near at hand?" enquired Cagliostro, after indulging in a draught of "sherry and soda," which he observed steadied the nerves, and improved the hearing.

An affirmative rap was the reply.

"Ask her," said Zamiel, in a voice betraying the intensity of his emotion, "if she remembers the time when I attempted to teach her the way to suck eggs?"

A number of raps, delivered with great rapidity, proved how well the old lady remembered the circumstance. A trembling of the table also conveyed to the medium, that she wished to have a few words with her interesting grandson. The alphabet was at once had recourse to, and Zamiel's venerable relative rapped out with considerable energy—

"I believe you, my boy!—ha! ha! ha!"

We all filled up after this, and pledged Zamiel's grandmother in a bumper, which, from the rapping on the table, and the jingling of glasses, seemed to afford that interesting spirit great satisfaction.

"Is grandfather enjoying himself?" was the next question. A kind of confused rap was the reply, which the medium said meant—"so, so."

"Does he still smoke?" asked the sympathetic Zamiel, who, in his earlier years, had been in the habit of indenting pretty freely upon the old gentleman's cigar-box. The trembling of the table again showed that the alphabet was once more to be put in requisition. The reply, rapped out with great vehemence, and distinctness, was,—

"Yes: and so would you, if you were in the same place that he is!"

"My poor grandfather!" murmured Zamiel; "but I am afraid it is too true. I have heard him, when he was in a passion, sometimes swearing as roundly as Colonel Crawley is reported to be in the habit of doing—and he was cut off suddenly."

Zanoni then summoned his uncle, who, by a rap on the table, signified his presence—a great many thumps at the same time announcing that he was impatient, and wished to speak without any delay. The alphabet was immediately had recourse to, and our friend's uncle sharply rapped out—

"How mosh for de vaistcoat? How mosh for de coat? Oh! mein Got what a fine fit! What beautiful cloth! How mosh for de lot?"

Zanoni winced a little, but as his legitimate uncle shortly afterwards appeared on the scene, and told him the contents of his aunt's will, he rapidly recovered his good humour.

It was now my turn, and I confess that it was not without considerable misgivings, I requested our medium to invoke the ghost of Walker. My old friend Hugh K. came with his usual hilarity and rapidity, announcing himself in the conventional spiritual manner. He, however, disdained affirmative and negative replies, boldly demanding the alphabet with the revolving index, as soon as he made his appearance. For the sake of brevity, I shall give the questions and replies just as if there had been no Medium.

"Do you know me?"

"Rayther!"—I may here mention that my Walker is not the author of the Dictionary which bears his name; he belongs to another family altogether, and has very primitive ideas with respect to orthography.

"Do you think I am improving?"

"Immensely."

"I am all right?"

"Not a doubt of it."

"You are sure?"

"Quite: I took the house myself; it is next to the first furnace on the left—not a draught of fresh air, but unmitigated and inextinguishable-heat at every season of the year. You will perceive that the lease is a long one, but here is the receipt paid in advance, and you will see from the signature that the proprietor insists upon early occupancy."

This was too much: my brain reeled; my senses seemed forsaking me, and, lifting my head from the table upon which I appeared to have been dozing, I shouted out "Walker?"—and awoke. Cagliostro was cooling himself with a walk along the verandah, preparatory to what he called "turning in:" Zanoni and Zamiel had left, and I had to find my way home by myself. I should have imagined the whole business a dream, had it not been that I found, on the following morning, this inscription impressed on my arm, in characters which defy soap and all the other appliances of the toilette-table. What it means, I cannot divine; but probably some of your readers may be able to assist me. This is a fac-simile of the inscription:—

ho
wruof 4so
ap

Should I not gain any key to this extraordinary mystery, I shall, in all likelihood, have to attend another seance, and you know the terrible reaction which a system, constituted like mine, undergoes from any undue excitement, especially at night. My work falls into arrears, and I am absolutely not capable of rendering you any assistance, until restoratives, judiciously administered, have had a considerable time to operate.—Yours,—GLENDOWER.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THERE will be some squalls from the Hills about Simlah, if we are rightly informed. It appears, as stated to us, that amongst a number of soldiers who have arrived at the Presidency to go home to England on board the *Aliquis*—the last troop-ship of the season—several have arrived without the necessary papers to enable the authorities here to settle their accounts, or in any way to arrange the customary preliminaries for their embarkation for Europe. As the case of these soldiers now stands, and according to every rule and precedent in these matters, the men cannot proceed to England by the *Aliquis*; and she being, as we have said above, the last troop-ship to leave the port, they must, unless the Government will pass an exceptional order in the case, remain in Calcutta till next cold weather. The Commanding Officers of the regiments to which these soldiers belong are, we hear, to be all handed up by the Government here to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who doubtless, will take the necessary measures for discovering at whose door the neglect in the present instance justly lies; and for preventing, as far as is in his power, a recurrence of similar inconvenience, and, in all probability, unnecessary expence to the state. We are, however, led to suppose that the Supreme Government here will pass an order for the embarkation of these soldiers; leaving the adjustment of their accounts, and the preparation of the necessary papers for transmission to England, to be arranged hereafter, as can best be done. The preparation of soldiers' papers in a correct manner, and according to established form, is a matter of such little difficulty that we cannot understand how, without great negligence, the present untoward difficulty, and inconvenience to the Government could have occurred.—*Englishman, May* 2.

WE have news from Sylhet, which for absurdity out Herod's Herod. Mr. Laing has just abolished the tax on all incomes below Rs. 500 a year; will it be believed that in the face of this, the government has directed the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossyah and Jyntiah Hills, to introduce the Income tax into these hills at once, and upon receiving from him intimation of the difficulties which must attend any such attempt at the present time, he has been authorized to entertain an additional force of police, and select an officer as his Assistant to carry out the provisions of the Income Tax Act in Jyntiah, while he is employed on the same errand in the Cossyah country. What, we would ask, are these hill men? Are they in the receipt of incomes over 500 Rs. a year; or are they the poor, beggarly, half-starved paupers, our correspondents all represent them to be? But under any circumstances, the folly of such a proceeding at the present juncture is reprehensible in the extreme. The Chiefs, the very people who have shewn least disposition to join in the revolt, are the only parties who can by any possibility be brought within the provisions of the Act. Mr. Laing abolished the tax on small incomes, because the cost of collection was excessive, equaling two-sevenths of the entire collection: what will he or the government say in defence of their orders, when the cost of levying the tax must far exceed the sum obtained? We do occasionally see the government guilty of acts of very questionable wisdom, but we confess we were not prepared for such an act of suicidal folly as this.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

THERE has been an extraordinary fall of hail stones in the Ganjam Collectorate. The Collector of the District recently forwarded for the information of Government translations of reports from the Sub Magistrate of Ganjam and the Beredy Manager stating that on the 28th and 29th ultimo hail stones of extraordinary size had fallen in their districts, some of the lumps of ice having been as large as cocoanuts. Some of the stones were taken to Chetterepore so late as the evening of the 31st, and were still as large as a walnut.—*Times, May* 5.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The following correspondence has passed between Lloyd's and the Underwriters'-room of Liverpool respecting the fitting out of a Confederate vessel for the capture and destruction of Federal vessels:—

"Lloyd's, April 3.

"The Yorkshire captured by the Confederates.

"SIR,—I am directed to acquaint you that a report is current at Lloyd's, which, from the confident manner in which it is put forward is believed, of a vessel having been recently fitted out at an expense of 20,000*l.* (at what port is not known) to cruise in the Atlantic for the express purpose of capturing and destroying all vessels bearing the Federal flag. The committee, considering it a matter of the greatest importance to all persons engaged in the trade with America, instruct me to give you notice of the fact, and to state that they will feel obliged by your instituting any inquiry in your power into the matter, and telegraphing the result, and also by your afterwards communicating by letter any information bearing on the subject.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"G. A. HALSTED, Captain, R.N., Secretary, Lloyd's.

"Thomas Court, Esq., Underwriters'-rooms, Liverpool.

The following is a copy of a telegram received in reply to the above:—

"The 'Yorkshire,' captured by Confederates, should be 'Yorktown.' The Opeto, which left this on the 19th, is supposed to be the vessel alluded to in your letter. She left in ballast. I write you fully."

Copy of telegram received on the 5th of April:—

"The information you wanted was not collected last night, and a letter will be sent this evening. Steamer mentioned is understood to be for Confederate. She has English register. Left this manned with a crew of 50 men. She sailed on the 22nd (not 19th), under sealed orders, I believe."

RUSSIA.

(*From the Express.*)

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

THE *Opinion Nationale* publishes the following observations on the present state of Russia, which, however, have the appearance of exaggeration:

Our last letters from St. Petersburg state that the nobility are using the most energetic efforts to counteract the influence of the government over the emancipated masses. The opposition has, it is said, become most formidable in the provinces of Tver, Moscow, Smolensko, and Vladimir; the youths of the universities, of the colleges, and even of the ecclesiastical schools, manifest more and more liberal tendencies, and a mysterious movement is remarked among the Rascolnics, or sectarians, who compose one-third of the population, and who pretend to represent the communal democracy. It is also stated that the government is not sure of the army, and more particularly mistrusts the Imperial Guard, the young officers of which belong for the most part to the political school of Alexandre Hertzen; that the journal *Kolokol* (the *Bell*), published in London by that chief of the democratic party in Russia, finds its way into all the towns and villages to the very bottom of Siberia, and that from one end of Russia to the other the people and the nobility loudly call for Zemskoy-Sobor, that is to say, a national assembly. The government is deeply embarrassed, and the Czar floats irresolutely between the different parties who seek to obtain the direction of affairs. Those parties are four in number:—1. The democratic revolutionary, which has no avowed chiefs in the interior of the empire. 2. The moderate liberal, to which a great portion of the nobility belong. 3. The court, called in Russia the German party, the chiefs of which, the last remnants of the regime of compression of the Czar Nicholas, are MM. Adlerberg, Prince Basile Dolgorukov, Annenkov, and Prianishnikov. 4. The Russian oligarchical, directed by the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor. The last named party has, it is said, just gained the upper hand. Prince Gortschakoff will, according to this account, resign the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Prince Lobanov, now Ambassador at Constantinople; M. Obolenski replace M. Panin in the Department of Justice; MM. Fantarianov, Milutin, and Valuanov take three other portfolios, and the command in the Caucasus be confided to Count Mouraviev-Amourskiy. The letter adds that such a ministerial combination would be unfavourably received by the ultra parties.

ITALY.

A communication from Turin of the 14th, in the *Débats*, says:

The diplomatic body propose to follow the King to the southern capital. The Prussian minister alone will remain here; his government not having yet recognized the kingdom of Italy. That recognition, there is every reason to hope, will take place on his Majesty's return if, as cannot be doubted, the journey which King Victor Emmanuel is about to undertake will show the inutility of any attempts at restoration, and give to the annexation a fresh ratification.

The *Italie* of Turin announces that Prince Oscar of Sweden is expected at Turin, to take leave of King Victor Emmanuel. His Highness will immediately leave again for Nice. The same paper states that Prince Humbert, immediately after his journey to London, will proceed to Naples, where he will settle permanently, with his military household, immediately after the King's departure. His Majesty will not, it is said, proceed to Sicily this time, being unable to prolong his stay sufficiently there; but the visit is only adjourned to October, when the king will honour all the principal towns of the island with his presence.

MADAGASCAR.

Some of the French journals publish the following letter, as sent by M. Lambert, Envoy of the King of Madagascar, to all the embassies in Paris. It is dated the 7th inst.:

I have the honour of informing your excellency that I have been charged by his Majesty Radama II. to make known to the European governments his accession to the throne, and his sincere desire to keep up friendly relations with them all. I have also received the mission of making known that the kingdom of Madagascar is open to the commerce of all nations, and that orders have been given to the governors of the different provinces to protect under every circumstance the persons and property of such foreigners as may visit the country, either to take up their residence there or to carry on business. I shall feel grateful to you, Monsieur, to inform your government of the object of my mission, and make known to me its reply before my departure, which is fixed for the end of the month.

AMERICA.

(*Per Nova Scotian, via Londonderry.*)

NEW YORK, *April* 4.

The steamer Naigara arrived at Halifax on the 3rd inst. The Norwegian steam-frigate Norman arrived at New York on the 3rd inst.

The following general summary of news is published in the *New York Times* of the 4th instant:

Commodore Foote reports a gallant exploit performed by a small boat expedition sent against island No. 10. On Tuesday he fitted out five boats manned by a crew of 100 sailors, and despatched them to spike the guns of the enemy's main battery on the island. They reached No. 10 at midnight, pulled directly in the face of the battery, carried it, spiked the six guns, scared off the enemy, and returned unharmed.

Despatches from Cairo state that a great storm raged in that vicinity on Wednesday, which did an immense amount of damage on the rivers and in the towns on its track, and caused some loss of life. Steamers plying on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers suffered severely, and many houses in Cairo and Paducah were unroofed. Commodore Foote's gunboats and mortar-boats are understood to have ridden through the storm uninjured.

Significant intimations of General Pope's activity are thrown out in despatches from New Madrid to the Chicago papers. A few nights since, under cover of the darkness, several gunboats succeeded in getting by the batteries at Point Pleasant. New Madrid has been connected by telegraph with Cairo.

The news from Fortress Monroe is interesting, and indicates that operations of an important character are progressing there. On Tuesday a reconnaissance was made from Newport News to Watt's Creek, a distance of nine miles, where the enemy made their appearance 3,000 strong, and opened upon our forces with artillery but without effect. Our batteries were immediately got into position, and replied with such good effect that the rebel force broke and scattered in confusion. Having accomplished the object of the reconnaissance our forces returned without pursuing the flying enemy. A second reconnaissance was also made to Big Bethel on the same day, when the enemy were found to have returned and occupied the earthworks there in force. They opened on our scouts, but no reply was made, and no damage was done. The opinion is gaining ground at Fortress Monroe that the Merrimac does not intend again to make her appearance.

Despatches to the Western papers dated Savann[illegible] (Tennessee), March 27, notice the arrest of gen[illegible] Meigs, of the State militia, formerly a Congress[illegible] The rebels continue fortifying at Corinth. [illegible] remains in command there in person. Prison[illegible] they have 60,000 there now, and will have 1,000[illegible] within a week. Tennessee refugees continue [illegible] into our camps to escape impressment. At leas[illegible] bushels of upland cotton seed had been shipped [illegible]tuitous distribution through the North, and 1,5[illegible]shels more were nearly ready. Every night th[illegible] from burning cotton were visible. All the fi[illegible] known to be lighted by rebel soldiers, and gene[illegible] cotton belonging to those whose loyalty to the Co[illegible] government was suspected was selected for de[illegible]

The committee on political prisoners, says th[illegible]ington correspondent of the *Philadelphia* [illegible] have ordered that Mrs. Greenhow, Mrs. Rosann[illegible]ta Heath, and Mrs. Morris be sent beyond [illegible] Mrs. Greenhow has made a full confession, [illegible] that she was engaged in forwarding letters, papers, and information to the rebels. She refused to tell what source of communication she kept up, and gave no names of her spies in this city. But other information gives the names of two ex-senators and several members of Congress, one of whom still retains his seat. Mrs. Morris also made a confession, admitting her treason in aiding the enemy by forwarding information. They all refused to take the oath of allegiance, or even give a parole of honour not to aid the enemy.

By the arrival of the steamship Northern Light at this port last night, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., we receive advices from San Francisco to the 10th, not so late as received by telegraph overland. She brings the mails and treasure.

H. F. Junken, one of the prisoners taken in the battle of Winchester, has been released at the intercession of his father, who is a chaplain in the United States navy, and a nephew of the rebel General Jackson.

The *Baltimore Sun* illustrates the sympathy displayed in that city. It states that Messrs. Tilghman and Mackenzie, of the committee appointed to look after the prisoners, report that they have now in their hands for safe keeping, 1,871 dols. in Confederate money, which will be paid over to the prisoners on their final release from confinement. On Wednesday last the committee handed to the prisoners 200 dols. in Baltimore funds, and on Saturday previous to their leaving the prison 500 dols. in 1 dol. gold pieces was given them, besides 1,500 dols. of clothing, &c., making the entire sum handed over to the prisoners by the committee 2,300 dols. These sums were entirely independent of individual contributions of money, provisions, and clothing. These independent contributions formed a large amount in the aggregate, one lady alone sending them a large box of clothing.

All officers engaged in the recruiting service have been ordered to their regiments, and notice given to the governors of States that no new levies will be received until further orders from the War Department. The force now in the field is deemed amply sufficient for the suppression of the rebellion, and the speedy termination of the war.

WASHINGTON, *April* 2.

In the Senate today resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature relative to the defences of the Delaware River and Bay were presented and referred. They recommend the construction of gun-boats, and tender the credit of the State to the amount of 1,000,000 dols. The bill authorising the Secretary of the Navy to test plans for making floating batteries invulnerable was passed, with an amendment reducing the appropriation to 25,000 dols. Resolutions relating to the rendition of fugitive slaves, to the prosecution of the war, and to the Armoury at Harper's Ferry, were laid over. The bill providing for the administration of the oath of allegiance to citizens in foreign countries was passed.

The bill to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia was then taken up, debated at great length, and finally passed by 29 against 14 votes. A number of amendments were proposed and rejected; but one offered by Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, appropriating 100,000 dols. to aid in the voluntary emigration of the persons liberated, was adopted by 27 against 10 votes.

The Senate then adjourned.

INDIAN PRESS.

COTTON.

(*From the Madras Times, May* 8.)

IN his last Overland Summary the *Times of India* writes:—"As the season advances it is becoming clear that the supply of Indian Cotton for the Liverpool market for the current year will not exceed 800 or 900,000 bales; thus falling short by 350,000 bales of the expectations entertained at Home. Our conviction is all but absolute that India can never supply the Home market with more than a fraction of its requirements, and the hopes indulged upon this subject by English writers are illusive. Bombay can no more compete with South Carolina in Cotton than Bengal can in rice. As reasonably might the Government of this country be blamed for the inferiority of our paddy to the rice of South Carolina, as for the inferiority of our Cotton. We can beat the world in indigo and saltpetre, and hold our own in sugar, seeds, silk, and fifty other products in the markets of the world; but while America produces a better staple of Cotton than ourselves, and twelve to fifteen times the yield per acre, it is visionary to expect that we can ever make Liverpool independent of the American supply."

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MILITARY FINANCE AND REDUCTION.

(From the Madras Times, May 5.)

Two events which we have recently had to chronicle, viz., the passing through Madras of Colonel Balfour, and the disbandment of the eight junior Regiments of the Madras Native Infantry, have naturally turned the thoughts of the public to the questions of Military Finance and Reduction. We wish to draw the attention of our readers, more particularly of those interested in the Army, to one branch of the above question, concerning which we should be glad to receive information. The point is wether *three* Madras sepoys are equal to *four* sepoys of the Bengal establishment. We have received information which seems to prove that such is the case, and also that the fact is admitted in Bengal. If the above information be correct, it is evident that by reducing the Bengal instead of the Madras Army, we should be gainers to the amount of 25 per cent. which appears worth looking after.

The reasons which have been given us for the above difference in the value of the two Armies, rest on points of Military detail which cannot perhaps be thoroughly appreciated but by professional men. The main features of the case, however, appear sufficiently plain, and provided we succeed in stating them distinctly, we dare say even our Military readers will overlook small omissions.

In the Madras Army *three* Sepoys are employed to furnish one sentry—in the Bengal Army four men are required to perform the same duty. This is the point on which the whole of our argument rests, and with every respect for the professional feelings of our Military friends, we conceive it to be one which even a Civilian is capable of understanding, and on which he has a right to offer an opinion, seeing that it affects his own pocket. If it is impossible to get as much duty out of three Bengal as out of three Madras Sepoys, the Bengal Army ought to be reduced in favor of the more efficient body. If it is possible to make as good use of Bengalees as of Madrassees, why is it not done? Is the State to be burdened for ever with an unnecessary addition to the military estimates of 25 per cent for the benefit of the loyal and faithful Bengal Sepoys?

The strength of an Army during war must of course be regulated by events. Its strength during peace should be fixed first with reference to the possibility of war, and secondly in proportion to the demand on it for sentry duty—that is, for the guarding of the national property. This is the principal peace duty of the Army; and to know how many soldiers we should employ we must ascertain how many fortified places, magazines, harbours, &c. we have, to be taken care of; and how many men the care of them requires. We understand that the rule on this second point, is, in the Madras Native army, one day out of three on duty and three men to furnish a Sentry—that is to say, at every point which requires to be constantly guarded, a constant guard is kept up by the employment of nine men—three going on duty every day, and of these three, one being always on Sentry. It will of course be remembered that this guard duty is not the only one which Soldiers have to perform. The men during their two days off guard have to attend Drill, to clean their Arms, &c., but their guard duty is an absolutely necessary one, with reference to the due performance of which the strength of the Army must be regulated. If we have, therefore, let us say, one thousand points which require to be constantly guarded, we require to perform that duty not less than *nine* thousand Soldiers—that is, if we adopt the Madras rule—but if we adopt the Bengal scale, we require *twelve* thousand, for in the Bengal Native Army, *four* men are required to furnish a sentry, instead of three.

Why this is the case we do not know, and we think that some explanation of it is due to the Public. The Madras rule is we believe that of the British Army, and we do not see why a different standard should obtain in Bengal. More especially we do not see why retrenchments should be effected by disbanding soldiers of proved efficiency and loyalty, whilst another body, of whose efficiency and loyalty the less said the better, is permitted to shirk 25 per cent. of its proper duty. It is due not only to the Madras Army but to the State that this matter should be put right—and that the Public should be satisfied that the reductions rendered necessary by the misconduct of one Army are not carried out at the expense of another Force which has conducted itself well.

We trust that these remarks will attract the attention of our Financial Reformers, and the Bengal Government will be called on to explain the matter, and if the call should lead to some ventilation of the interior economy of the Bengal Native Army, we should consider it a great gain to the Public. We hear from every side that the Bengal Native Army is being reconstituted on the old model, and from what we have seen of the tone and spirit of the Officers of that Establishment we can easily believe the rumour to be true. These gentlemen are like the Bourbons, they have learned nothing, and forgotten nothing, and as poor old Louis Dix-huit, on his restoration to France, ignored the soldiers of Napoleon and formed his guard of worn out emigres, so the Bengal Officers act as if no such thing as a mutiny had ever happened. They shut their eyes to all the events of the last five years, and refuse to see that their system has produced nothing but horrible treachery and ludicrous inefficiency. The name of the late Bengal Army stinks in the nostrils of all the world—the Bengal Officers love the name, and would reproduce the reality. Do our Calcutta friends relish the prospect of another year like 1857?

A SEANCE IN POONA.

(From the Deccan Herald, May 9.)

In another column will be found the report of a seance—which recently took place in Poona—quite as incredible as any of the extraordinary revelations which at present astonishing the upper circles of London society. We may mention that our special commissioner is a gentleman of undoubted veracity; and that he has, moreover, informed us, should any individual happen to doubt the truth of his statements, if he will call at the office of the *Herald*, anytime after office hours, he will be glad to show him his arm! The local Spiritualist, although eccentric, is also, nevertheless, a gentleman of great respectability: he has served with distinction in several wars, and is not without hopes of being ultimately made a knight of the Star of India. Under the circumstances, we think the report of the seance should be read without levity—the parties having apparently no object in deceiving the public. The only queer proceeding is the spirits announcing their arrival by sounding a gong, and were we not assured to the contrary, we would have been under the impression that the boy Govind was really the striker on the occasion. All the rest is quite as probable as the reports which we read in the London papers, and, in fact, it appears a good deal more so in many places. If the Count Cagliostro could only be persuaded to give public seances, we are confident that they would be well attended. The spirits are, after all, harmless, and the information which they convey, regarding the state of our relations who have passed away from amongst us, if not altogether reassuring, are just admonitory enough to make even the best of us turn over a new leaf. Mr. Foster is said to be working great reforms amongst the more wicked sections of the aristocracy of England: so that it is just possible spirit-rapping may become a great moral lever, if judiciously applied. We have been assured that the Poona Medium was in possession of the judgements in the great Mahraja libel-case several days before they were actually delivered. We have offered him a very heavy sum, to keep us duly informed of what is about to transpire; but he has indignantly rejected all advances of the kind. The curiosity of the public, he says, is a vulgar feeling, and can have nothing in common with spiritualism. We then threw in a feeler about the future of Major Curtis; but we could glean nothing from his impassible face. When we asked him regarding the probable result of the shoe question, he drily observed, that we had better consult that antiquated authority, Goody Two-Shoes; and when we enquired with a good deal of anxiety about the probable extent of our circulation in December next, he seized a pen, and wrote on a slip of paper, the figures 1,500! It was in vain that we remonstrated with him. We told him that our ambition was scarcely so vaulting; that less would content us; that the *Friend of India* might be angry; that the *Englishman* might feel offended; that the *Times of India* might get jealous, and that the *Bombay Gazette* might feel annoyed, but our language went for nothing. He was deaf to all our remonstrances: wait, and work, was his injunction: have faith in the spirits, and they will perform wonders in your behalf. Of course, we do not ask our readers to believe all this, or any part of it, unless their credulity prompts them to do so; but the statements are mere globules in comparison to the enormous boluses, which are served up, morning after morning, by the leading journals of London, for the delectation of their constituents. In his last Round-About Paper, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, Thackeray asks, with reference to the demonology of the day,—"Is life a dream? Are dreams facts? Is sleeping being really awake? I don't know. I tell you I am puzzled. I have read *The Woman in White, The Strange Story*—not to mention that story stranger than fiction in the *Cornhill Magazine*—that story for which three credible witnesses are ready to vouch. I have read that Article in *The Times* about Mr. Foster. I have had messages from the dead; and not only from the dead, but from people who never existed at all. I own I am in a state of much bewilderment." We own to the same feeling, with regard to the spiritual manifestations, which our Special Commissioner reports in another column. We, however, give the report as we have received it, leaving the solution of the mystery to the intelligence of our readers. We confess to a belief in the supernatural: the wierdlike music of a sweeping wind; the far-off murmurs of falling water, or the creaking of masts, yielding to the storm, in a lonely sea, has often made us feel as if there were something cold passing through our heart, and shooting out at the roots of our hair. The opening of Coleridge's Ancient Mariner is as eerie a study as we know of, for a dark night, in an old house, where the doors and windows are indifferently secured, and the ceiling-cloth imperfectly distended. But when spirits approach at such times as these, they do not speak like Paul Bedford—as the grand-mother of Zamiel is reported to have done—and if they leave impressions at all, they are not on the arm, like the one described by our special commissioner. As far as religions men are concerned—which it is to be hoped the majority of us all are—to have faith in what seems to us the impossible, is easy enough; but to acquire a belief in the Improbable is quite a different task, and one, we should think, of extreme difficulty. There are, however, apparently many who can accomplish it; [illegible] much we may deplore the misapplication of so much intellectual toil we cannot but admire the courage, and energy, which the believers in spiritualism have devoted to the acquisition of their faith. Several of the leading literati of the British metropolis have full confidence in the manifestations of Messrs. Hume and Foster, the two most popular mediums of the day, but then, unfortunately for the friends of spiritualism, they are a respectable, but we are sorry to say, a very diminutive minority indeed. The *Times*, as is usual with that journal, takes a very cautious view of the subject; but other journals are less guarded. "The evening with a fashionable 'medium,'—writes a sceptic in one of the periodicals,—may be lively or dull; but all things are complimentary of each other. When the spiritual world is active and communicative—when triple tap succeeds triple tap smoothly and in order—when mysterious harpings, played by no earthly hand, sound through the enchanted air, and the arch image himself, self-poised in the darkened but obedient æther floats over the heads of a sympathizing circle of devotees—there is a good deal to be said for a 'seance' while it lasts; though on the pillow the unpleasant thought suggests itself on an egregious hoax. On the other hand, when the whole thing has been a dismal failure, when Cagliostro himself has been all but abashed, when every tapping and question has ended in the most ludicrous breakdown, then comes a happy reaction. If a successful night with the spirits, like all other riotous living, is succeeded by a morning of lassitude and suspicion, the unextinguishable laughter and the hour of triumph when the solemn mockery is over, and the discomfited medium has taken his departure, is well purchased by the two hours' bore which has gone before it. So whether it succeeds or fails—whether the spirit word is communicative or suspicious—in other words, whether the circle consists of willing dupes or Sadducees, a seance is, as the phrase runs, a thing to do. The season is not complete and whole without it; and it is quite a moot point whether a break-down or a series of first-rate manifestations is the most amusing. Each is perfect in its way." This is, of course, the opinion of one who looks upon the whole affair as a species of drawing-room necromancy; but we confess that, were it not for the very great confidence we place in the general truth and fidelity of our special commissioner's reports, that our views would be precisely similar. We all know that amongst educated people, wonder very often charms the judgment,—so much so indeed, that Robert Houdin found it always much more difficult to deceive, by his dexterity, the discernment of the vulgar than the penetration of the refined. With the former, curiosity kept all the faculties at their utmost tension, but with the latter, admiration and astonishment, generally, completely captivated the mind. Most people take a singular pleasure in contemplating the Uncertain and the Unknown, and, we dare say, there are many who would rather have believed in the apparent inexplicablity of table-turing, than have accepted the simple matter-of-fact solution which Faraday gave of the mystery. He it will be remembered, proved the absurdity of the affair by means of a machine. We all know well that "hands laid on a scale weigh considerably, so they do when laid on the edge of a table, on a hat, or on the spokes of a windlass. In like manner pens press upon the edge of a compass card when the points rest on it, and the pens lean outwards against the sides of the case. It is very difficult thus to arrange a dozen of pens so evenly as not to turn the card one way or the other: and if it moves at all the whole system presses in one direction. All the pens come to slope one way and push one way, and the card whirls round. And so table-turning is but a mechanical force exercised unconsciously. When Faraday's index proved that fact table-turning went out of fashion." It may be urged that spirit rapping is not table-turning, but it seems to us a greater imposture. It is not only a system by which money is obtained unlawfully, but it is a trick carried on at the expense of the best affections and feelings of human nature. A recent writer upon the subject says "that the medium's charge confines his general audience to those whose family history is recorded in the *Peerage* and similar books. His professed dealing with deceased friends draws those who suffer and are least fitted to detect imposture. Grief, with its tearful eyes, trembling awe, veneration, and blank wonder are ill-fitted to cope with an imposture. Argument is useless where men wish to be deceived, but yet the cheat is transparent." The whole system is based on the assertion that dead men's ghosts follow a medium; the most famous of the tribe, however, once stated, in an unguarded moment, that if he were haunted by a spirit, it would drive him mad. Of course the seance, at which Glendower was present, being altogether removed above mercentary considerations, these remarks do not apply to it. Our readers, however, would do well not to let their judgments be led astray by simple assertions: let them peruse and ponder; and if they can read the riddle, and by so doing, administer relief to the agitated mind of our commissioner, the act will be one of service to ourselves, and of humanity as regards the spirit-haunted Glendower, or the man with the branded arm!

ENGLISH PRESS.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From the Globe, April 18.)

The information received this morning from America brings out with more distinctness than heretofore the three main military designs of the Federal Government. The operations in contemplation will excite the interest of the soldier as well as the general reader. The Federals seem about to move simultaneously upon Richmond, New Orleans, and the Conferate forces collected in Albama and Missisippi. These are gigantic operations, and the assailants will be the most fortunate of campaigners if they all succeed.

It does not appear to be any longer doubtful that Fort Monroe will be made a base of operations against Richond. In that case the tongue of land between the York and James Rivers will be the scene of the first encounters. The transport of men from the Potomac to Fort Monroe has already awakened the attention of the Confederates, and we read that Big Bethel has again been occupied by them. The Confederate line of defence in this quarter may now be said to face the north and east. The Rapidan and Rappahannock form the northern front, while the eastern front looks towards Fort Monroe. What is doubtful is whether the Federals will carry their main body to Fort Monroe, leaving only a corps to threaten the line of the Rappahanock, or whether the feint will be made from the former place. This is what the Confederates will have to discover. Their troops have the immense advantage of being posted in complete and direct communication with each other, with railways in their rear, while the Federals will be totally disconnected, since the army at Fort Monroe will only be able to communicate by sea with the army north of the Rappahannock. Other things being equal, the advantage of position is decidedly in favour of the Confederates. But it is possible that the Federals may be able to throw a force on both lines equal in number and superior in armament to their enemies; and in that case, we presume, the two corps would act almost independently.

There is no news of any attack on New Orleans. All the information we have simply points to the assembly of a very powerful land and naval force in its vicinity. New Orleans may be approached on two sides, by the river and by Lake Ponchartrain, and it is assumed that the attack will be made by both these lines of approach. The strength of the invading force has not been stated except in general and exaggerated terms; but the Northern public has been led to believe that it is irresistible. Time will show. The defenders are in no way dispirited by the vaunted preparations of their antagonists. They boast of an army of 32,000 men. The journals speak of iron-cased floating batteries and ponderous booms on the river; of continuous chains of earthworks on the banks, armed with rifled cannon, and provided with furnaces for heating shot. The invaders, we are told, will never be able to pass these passive and active obstruction. Certainly the people of New Orleans have had ample time to prepare. Their only fear, it is said, was that the Yankees would not appear. "We have made such extensive preparations to receive them, that it were vexations if their invincible armada in escapes the fate we have in store for it." Here we have progress a most interesting military and naval experiment, and one would say that if only one-half of what the Southerns write be true the Federalsought to fail.

The operations in Tennessee and on the Mississippi above Memphis are connected with this notable expedition against New Orleans. It was to stop the progress of Commodore Foote down the river that the Confederates occupied and fortified No. 10 Island. Up to the latest dates No. 10 had proved to be an impassable barrier. It was to prevent the Federal land armies under Grant and Buell from returning No. 10, and seizing Memphis, as well as to keep up a communication with Richmond, that Beauregard assembled his troops at Corinth, and on the left bank of the Tennessee further eastward. Here, if we may believe the reports from both sides, some important action will take place. Beauregard had drawn to his camp reinforcement from all quarters. General Buell had moved from Nashville to join the Federals in their advanced and somewhat exposed position at Savannah, on the Tennessee River. If the Federal flotilla on the Mississippi were to co-operate in the attack on New Orleans, it was indispensable, not only that Commodore Foote and General Pope should capture No. 10, but that the Federal armies should defeat General Beauregard. We may look, therefore, for news of a combat on the frontier of Tennessee and Mississippi, for one side will be moved to relieve No. 10 Island, and the other to give Commodore Foote the essental aid of a land force on the left bank. But some time may elapse ere the rival armies come into actual contact, for it is the interest of the Confederates to act on the defensive and refuse to fight until they are compelled.

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